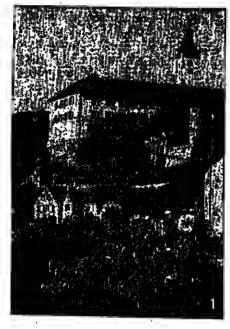


Routes to tour in GermanThe GermanThe Gribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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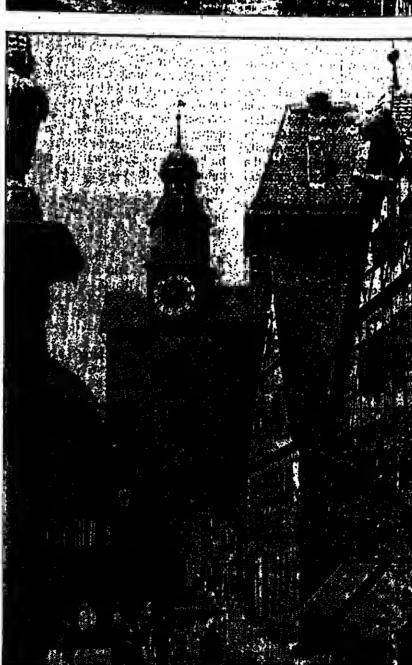
The Castle Route



German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Hollday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memorles but also to make up an Idea for a hollday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim. an Industrial city on the Rhine with an Impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspolit. Heldelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

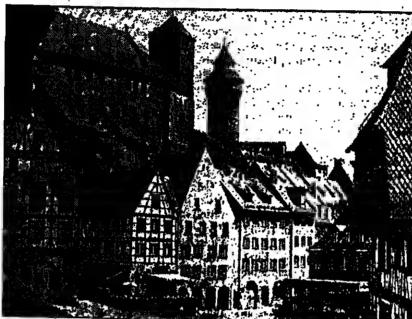
Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages, The Castle Route will be your

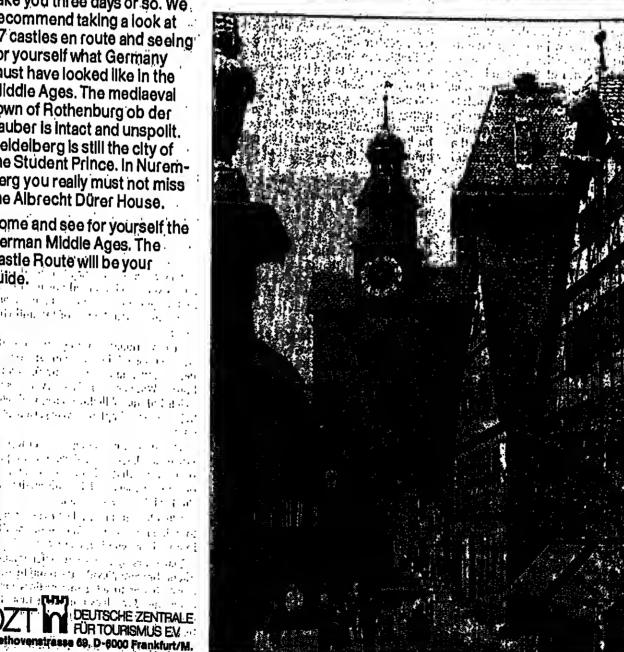


1 Gundelshelm/Neckar 2 Heidelberg 3 Nuremberg 4 Rothenburg/Tauber



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A year of decision at missile talks



aborg, 16 January 1983

will be a difficult year for Eastst tles, the year in which we will see ther the West is serious about disarent or missile modernisation.

Will Nato go ahead with its resoluelther to negotiate a ban on Interdiato nuclear forces in Europe or, ing agreement with the Soviet on, to station Pershing 2 and Cruise iles in Western Europe?

le initial situation seems fairly ightforward but it isn't, if only beto both sides have dug in on posithat leave them with very little leefor concessions und are, moreover, tradictory in many cases.

we Washington nd Moscow have little more than wage tectical, warfare at the Genevu talks for past six months or so.

e outlook for a decisive improve-In the new year is, sad to say, far

first glance the zero option proby President Reagan on being to do so by his European ullles ed most attractive.

both sides were to dispense with lum-range missles the Soviet would scrap its 245 SS-20s aimed

IN THIS ISSUE

ERAL ELECTION tera must dacide in a of major isouas

mka says naw-look policy is an honest of ecoparation

hich bureau halpa invantors id companies to get logather

DERN LIVING daya for the disabled nut not be laboo

firgets in Western Europe while the would not install the proposed Fershing 2 and Cruise missiles in

in it i un contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata de la contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del contra

uthls would put the West to a twodisadvantage. First, it disregards alarming Soviet potential in convenarmament. Second, it leaves the with virtually no reserve to fail

the medium-range missla sector

the West has nothing to offer that can, as matters stand, in any way compare with the Soviet missile potential.

It was politically understandable perhaps, but strategically dubious, to look on the proposed 572 Western missiles as a numerical offset to the SS-20s.

They ought also to have been seen as a counterweight to Soviet superiority in cooyentional armament.

As a result, the impression gained by

Western public opinion was that the zero option was the answer to the problem of European security. It must also be borne in mind that as

n result of technical hitches It could take longer to Install the Pershing 2s and that doubts as to their strategic adynntage have arisen in Washington.

So It will be seen that the West is strictly limited in the leeway for negotiations It has at its disposul in Geneva.

There are problems on the Soviet side too. Mr Andropov mny have proved nn ustute and adroit politicina but no-one can yet say how firmly he is in control of Soviet policy.

His latest offer of reducing the number of SS-20 systems installed in Europe to the 162 nuclear missles maintained by Britain and Fruncu is a steep climbdown from the previous Soviet position.

It would not be wrong to infer that the Soviet Union is genuincly interested in preventing the stationing of Pershing 2s In Europe.

From the Soviet point of view Nato's nissile modernisation plans are merely part of the current US bid to regain nuclear superiority.

Nato is to be linked even more strongly with the United States, while the Per-Continued on page 3



'Now you saa 'am, now you don't!

President Carstens calls a March general election

Bonn President Karl Curstens mado It clear in his TV address that a declsion to dissolve the Bandestag and hold fresh elections was by no means the mutter of course some Christian Democrats had said it was.

In defence of his rights as head of stuto he sald he had arrived at his decision after due consideration of political and constitutional aspects.

He would not have ruled in favour of a March general election, he said, if a political minority's rights had thereby been violated.

So we must accept his decision as a personal one and not as the mere implementation of a coulltion agreement or honouring of a pledge given by others.

He demonstrated this ability in mas-

It was a speech in which he combin-

ed flexibility and intransigence and im-

Some of what he had to say in Mos-

cow on 21 December is repeated in the

Credibility was the crucial factor in the context of the vote of no-confidence In Choncellor Kohl that triggered the entire constitutional proceduro.

With three weeks in which to arrive ut a decision President Carstens had tuken his time and asked all concerned whether they at Ill wanted fresh elections.

He accepted what they said at face value, any other approach would have been arbitrary. He necepted what the parties said just as he accepted the vote of no-confidence as a political fuct.

He sald a constitutional amondment to allow the Bundestag to dissolve Itself would be preferable to the current op-

It had been ruled out this time but there was no reason why it should not be taken up at a later date.

The men who drafted Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution, made mid-term elections difficult because they were afrald they might lead to political Instabillty. This feur hud been proved un-

A constitutional admendment would rule out any accusations or parliamentary manipulation, accusations that had been made this time, although he was convinced he had disproved them.

What would have happened if he had refused to dissolve the aundestag? A government would have been obliged to stay in power after having officially forfeited the Bundestag's confidence.

The government would have either been unable to govern or have had to go back on its word, which would have made it incredible.

Fresh elections were the only way to ensure stability and confidence, although it was not up to the head of state to relieve political parties of tha risks they ran.

(1983) (Der Tageseplegel, & January (1983)



Mr Andropov says Warsaw Pact wants to negotiate

recurring feature of Soviet assess-A ments of the international situation terly fashion in his speech to mark the is the accusation that America is to 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. blame for a dangerous escalation of the

wrong is of less importance than the timacy of the Soviet claim to world fact that the Soviet leaders are convine- power status. ed only US policy is a threat to peace. This means that the Kremlin refuses

to see the true extent of its own contributlon toward an escalation that has indeed assumed alarming proportions. The new Soviet leader, Yuri Andro-

poy, has chosen to keep to this line tive, so no-one needs to endorse them in taken by his predecessor, Mr Brezhnev, but is dialectically more footsure than the latter.

Mr Andropov has taken care not to exaggerate US military power to such an extent that a Soviet audience is bound to feel worried stiff.

political declaration issued at the Warsuw Pact summit in Prague. Other parts of his speech seem to be regarded as part of the Soviet preroga-

> But the Prague declaration also includes new or newly-formulated features. such as the admission that acute global problems have arisen.

These problems, which are socio-eco-Continued on page 2

Germany in more ways than one.

Kohl-Genscher government took

Msrch 1983," cried the CDU and

old days, the FDP nevertheless

peral section in October 1980. That

WORLD AFFAIRS

Time for Nato countries to stop fence-sitting

Missile modernisation has beld pride of place in the security debate for three years, and rightly so, since in the final analysis what is at stake la America's continued nuclear guarantee of Europe's security.

But this issue has all but made people forget another problem that is no less Important. It is the destabilisation of South-West Asia and the oli region.

Ever since the Red Army invaded Afghanistan, making tha problem acute, the part played by European Nato countries has been largely determined by fear of the consequences and by the resulting refusal to cooperate.

This refusal largely accounted for how the Issue was discussed in public. whether Europeao warships might, if need be, be deployed outside Nato's immediate appere of interest or Buropean armed forces might take over roles usually played by US forces needed

The problem was seen not only to overtax the political realism of the general public. Governments likewise refused to live up to what the United States expected of its allies.

. They refused to make a joint review of changes in the international situation and falled to do justice to a new concept jointly drawn up with the United

The repercussions are known facts. The Americans acted witbout their partners, moving militarily by actting up tho rapid deployment forca.

They realigned their command sectors in such a way as to ensure that the entire region, from Egypt and the Horo of Africa in the west to Afghanistan in the east, was undor a newly-established supreme command

Was this an adequato response in political terms? Was it in keeping with European Interests? Maybe, maybe not.

America's European allies are certainly in no position to criticise It. They refused to have anything to do with framing a convincing response.

They have since been bound to admit that they cannot escepe the repercussions of the problems they have chosen to ignore, as the communique of last December's Nato summit showed.

In it, the Nato states acknowledged that developments outside the pact's geographical confines might affect vital interests of member-states.

They agreed to bear fully in mind the repercussions of such developments on the accurity and defence eapability of the alliance.

Mention was made of the provision of facilities to support the deployment needed in these areas to heighten the deterrent effect.

This was seen as a significant contribution toward safeguarding the alliance and strongly recommended to membercountries.

Raference was also made to the need for stepping up coordinated planning, while Nato Ministers noted that tho pact was to review the consequences for the alliance of US plans to set up a rapid deployment force.

Washington's right to arrive at national decisions of its own was reaffirmed. although consultations with its ailles were recommended.

These cautions turns of phrase testify to a sobering reality. The review referred to is a catalogue of demands made of Americe's allies in connection with requirements arising from deployment

of the rapid deploymant force.

They include landing and overflight rights, tha provision of fuel and of 92,000 men in logistical support, not to mention taking over maritime tasks to cose the burden on the US Navy,

dealt with at the next Nato summit with predictable public reactions: protest, criticism and refusal.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Yet the oxtra burdens are of minor importance when compared with the political changes it all entails.

It is the first time demands bave been mado of member-states and contributions expected without the countries that make them being allowed the right to reach the political decision on whether or not facilities are used.

This affects Nato's character as an alliance of equal partners with the sole purpose of protecting its members from external attack.

Unanimous agreement must ba reached in the Nato Council on a situation having arisen in which the alliance Is required to honour its defence commitments.

The decision thus rests solely with each individual government, since all must be agreed on the need to come to a member's assistance.

The new arrangement envisaged would relativise this sovereign right.

It provides for support for America in looking after common interests outside Nato territory, but other Nato members are not entitled to share in decisions that could plunge thom into aillance commitments.

This is all the more important as the Americans feel there is a mora serious risk of a clasb with the Russians in tho Middla East than lo Nato territory.

This cannot leave European governments in particular unmoved, although tbey are least entitled to level accusatlons at Wasbingtoo in connection with the development.

They have only themselves to biame. The alarming state of affaira is a result of their refusal to play a part in drawing. up a more satisfactory response to destabilisation in the region brought about by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the lalamie ravolution in

It is almost impossible to make good this failure after the evect, but an attempt must nonetbeiess be undertaken. Karl Foldmeyer

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeliung für Deutschland, 4 January (983)

Thia is an issue that could well be

nomic, demographic and ecological in nature, cen only be solved by cooperation on the part of the entire intercational community.

Conlinued from pega 1

The appeal to the Nato states to end the current dangerous phase in international relations and revert to cooperallon and, basically, detente is more clearly expressed than in previous verbal blds to salvage detente.

...Proposals to curb the arms race have assumed inflationary proportions. In part thay merely reiterate past attempts to set up peace zones or nuclear-free zones in one area or another.

The auperficial neture of such bids ought not to stop one from considering whether the overall tenor of the Pr declaration indicates that the Bast bico is ready to talk and to reach understanding.

The opposite could equally well be the case, but even a sceptical appraisal admits the cautious conclusion that the Soviet Union and Its ailles are interested in curbing confrontation with the Nato states. A service of the state

This seems to be the case even though Moscow and its allies show little or no sign of willingness to consider greater flexibility on Issues such as the invasion of Afghanistan and repression

In Poland that prompted the deterioration in East-West ties in the first place.

There are grounds for assuming that talks may be resumed with some prospect of success, and this optimism may even extend, up to a point, to the negotiations between Russia and Americe in Geneva on medium- and long-range nuclear weapons.

The Prague declaration has added a newcomer to the disarmament propoaals: the withdrawal of all mediumrange and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe. The fer instance and

This, it says, is a bona fide zero option, unlike President Reagan's proposal, which envisaged only the withdrawal of medium-range missiles and an undertaking not to station them in

Denuelearisation of Europe, it will immediately be argued, would servo only to emphasise the Bast bloo's superiority in conventional ermament.

The antidote would be costly! reinforcement of conventionel forces by the West, Or might the Gordlan knot be sovered in Vionna, where the two sides have marked time for nearly 10 years at

the MBFR troop cut talks? The Warsaw Pact's offer of a treaty renouncing the uso of force between members of the Warsaw Pact and Nato la one that has been made in the past.

But the arguments now put forward

indicate that more is envisaged than in similar undertakings and earlier agreements, sueb as the UN Charter and the 1970 Moscow Treaty.

The treaty now proposed is Intended as an instrument of arms control and limitation, and maybe even as a means of graduating the alliance commitments of individuel pact member-countries, which could be of importance in the event of a clasb in Germany.

As in the case of Mr Andropov's December 1982 medium-range missile 11mitation proposal, the Pragua decleration will not allow dust to settle over the debate on wbether or not means of onding the arms race might be found.

The debate will intensify as the deadline for a decision on missile modernisation by the West comes closer. It is sure to play a crucial role in the German general election campaign,

Populer fear of catastrophe can no longer be dispelled by mere bromides. The East bloc's proposals mey well have been made with this in mind.

But that is no reason for not giving them a thorough chack. The Warsaw Pact is keen to negotiate, and this time its offer does not include an element of

> Josef Riedmiller (Süddenische Zeitung, 7 January (923)

Hans-Joche March general election could prove fateful for the Pederal Repub-Vogel in stroud mark a triumph for Helmut Washingto to the FDP's course of the Free Democrats poll the

bere is almost a time-honous per cent naedad for parliamantary dition of German politicant partial on. ambitions in Bonn first psylog to that would not only impart naw imspects in Washington.

To this extent Hans-Jochen his to political liberalism but olso Social Democratic candidate for the the party to remain in governcellor in the current German is by the same token, election day could campaign, is following in other in icto a Black Sunday for the Free stops. Semocrats should they be catapulted

It is not oven a bad idea, give of parliament altogether.

advantage to be gained from give folling day could turn into a political Federal Republic of Germany's fielden of the first order if, against all ally with a clearer idea of the materialism, the SPD managed to poll may be the next Bonn Chanceller absolute majority.

At the same time the candidative the election could also spell difind out for himself how the American in election could also spell differed about crucial issues.

feel about cruelal issues. n Democrats managed to form a coa-

same as Chancellor Kohl's was with FDP in the Bundastag was taken by

have much experience in foreign the Greens.

Cbancellor Kohl used to statisfield become ungovernable for some was to close partnership with the sand the Greens would have achieved. ed States. Herr Vogel clearly feed their objective.

Is a matter of course that doesn't the only way out in such a case constantly repeating.

constantly repeating.

He is not disposed to embrand add Social Democrats, a contingenAmericans as it were, but be is or form short-sighted politicians are aleldo. He also has questions to sat by flirting with. But new elections
oritical, challenging queries but had be infinitely preferable.

How did the situation look on the

Before relaying the answers soil the President gave the go-ahead for ing judgment ha walts to see where elections? further comments are forthcoming we want new elections - nowi" might add to his picture of the impeted the SPD last October when

On the one hand he is busy less want new elections, but not the ropes. On the other be has a weakly want new elections, but not cal instinct and the caution of a march 1983," cried the CDU and lawyer that make him stop shows. Free Democrats. Franz-Josef fencing himself in by committing solf prematurely. He is keen to kee lagued by nostalgia for the good ontions open.

Washington was impressed, in the offensive at its traditionsi been eurious and a little mistrustic phaoy congress in Stuttgart though less of Herr Vogel blussel the Liberals monaged to poli more of view current in his Social Demanten per cent of the vole at the last

'Hans-Jochen Vogel created the at lesst to some extent due to the pression of belog a serious man, i gy's sotl Strauss campaign. who chooses his words yet is io no hough the party will again camdubious.

in slong similar ilnes, this has lost So the US medla, which tend to the effectiveness due to the centrata on home affairs, soon release coslition in Bonn with the and were happy to interview the U/CSU and hence with Strauss. The party's new eblef Ideologist, Raif

Whoever wins at the polls in Mareodorf, had the same misgivings Herr Vogel has earned respect and the tried to convince his party at ed access to US leaders, which conferes that a rejuvenation cure as but he of henefit to him, to his prosition party could well he what and to the Foderal Republic of Garages Mariet, the martin Redon Dietrich Monte Hemberg chalrman, sald that the Zeltung, & January Was sill the same old party, and

(Saarbrücker Zelning, 8 January Mas silli ine same ore passy)

The German Tribunt familiar campaigning de

Publisher Friedrich Reinecks Edgor-in-Chief Dis ploy to recommend itself as Heine Editor Alexander Anthony English tent Chancellor's projector, who ever the sub-adjor Smon Surnell — Distribution Mar Midellor might be at tile time. Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH 21 Schoens Aus to Years ago, the Liberals said that

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All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBLINE reprint published in cooperation with the addorse right leading naveapages of the Federal Republic of Germy they are complete translations of the original tempo way shridged nor addorsely redrafted. per Chancellor Strauss. David against Gollath, thought no sign of the sling with which

pant is to be felled. spears on the wrapper better (the colour usually associated

SPD left-wingers.

GENERAL ELECTION

Voters must decide in a year of major issues

Strauss and his CSU, on the other hand, went along with the SPD, calling for immediate alections.

In an article for the Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt of 3 December. Freiburg political scientist Wilhelm Hennis likened the procedure for tha dissolution of the Bundestag to a coup

Bonn constitutional lawyer Klaus Seblaich had this to say in a daily newspaper: "We want to go to the polls, say all Bundestag parties, along with the Chancellor. The sentence is worth

The parties, Cabinet members and tha Chancalior would baya us believe that they want to hold elections. But what they really want is to be elected.

"In fact, their soying 'We want to go to the polls' does not take the voter into account."

Josef Isensee, professor of administrative law in Bonn, even goes so far as to claim that Helmut Kohl permitted himself to be duped by his predecessor, Helmut Schmldt. This may or may not

All that can be proved is that Heimut Kohl was guided by the politicel maxim that "Where there's a political will there's a political way, and a legal one at that."

Kohl did not hesitate to take that wov, and no political party, not even the opposition SPD, made any move to dissuade him.

In fact, the SPD has become n captive of its own alogan "Wo want new elections - now!"

FDP first off the mark in Stuttgart

with conservatives) nor too red. And to prevent the country from becoming too top-beavy on either side, the FDP intends to remain open to both sides.

This is an old FDP tenet that served the Liberals well while in government with the Social Democrata when they used the possibility of switching partners to exert pressure.

partners? Its market value has certainly dwindled due to the manner in which i made the switch and probably also because the switch came too late.

In any event, any new alliance with

not leave these attacks unopposed,

The Chancellor has from the very beginning brushed aside all warnings that his approach could smack of a manipulation of the Constitution or indeed n violation of its letter and spirit.

He spoke of "democratic dynamiam" and the fact that the Constilution's Articla 68 opened tha road to new elections, tha only road he could take considering that the Constitution does not provide for a self-dissolution of parliament.

The President (a constitutional lawyer by profession) adopted the Chancellor's line of argument, not because this was politically opportuna but because he considered it right and demoeratie to put everything before the ultimate sovereign, tha electorata.

By giving the go-ahead for new elections, the President found a common denominator for constitutionality, demoeracy and a polltical doclaration of

Notwithstanding the henvy load put on the President, he acquitted himself with dignity regarding both his person and his office.

What mattered to him was certainly not to please tha Bundestag but to arrive at a responsible interpretation of the Constitution, and putting the matter before the people seemed tha obvious

By seeking a vote of confidence from the people, Kohl wants to get away from political patchwork. When assuming office, he did so for a strictly limited

There ore those who will interpret

ugalnst Strauss.

But can the FDP now still choose

Morlok went out of his way in Stuttgart to goad CSU leeder Franz-Josef Strauss. Even Helmut Kohl, who hosde become a political football for bent over backwards to permit the Liberais to poilsh up their Image before tho elections and who bas shown tho patience of a saint in doing so, could

In any event, all the things Strauss has had to swallow now will be repald with a vengeance should the FDP manago to return to the Bonn coalition

Morlok, who backed his party's shift in Bonn, gloatingly pointed to the trophies the FDP has totted up in its fight

They dote book to 1962 when it was the FDP that toppled Strauss, who was u Bonn Minister at the time.

In what can only be called en unusual move for a coalition partner, he oeeused Strauss of contempt of parliament and democratic institutions.

He also demanded that the FDP take over the Interior Ministry again only to have Dahrendorf tell the congress later that this would be wrong.

On such issues as protection against data abuse, allena policy, judicial matters and disarmament, the PDP is etill far to the left of the conservatives. It now hopes that this will prompt the votera to opt for the party's survival.

Raif Dahrendorf evidently wanted to prove in bis address that he is an "original thinker."

He startled the delegates by saying that the decisive date for the party is not the next election but the one after 1hat, Going over party leader Hans-Dietrich Genseher's head. Dahrendorf seems to be looking to a distant future when the Free Democrats will have unburdened themselves of the odium of batrayal and a 13-year Sociel and Free Democratic coalition.

But this is not exactly a sure-fire recipe with which to win the March elec-

Dahrendorf's recommendation that the party assume an opposition role for the moment sounded as if he regarded the voles to be cast for his party in March as fit only for the wastepaper basket.

this as political naiveté. After all, the budgetary decisions Kohl made in his first couple of months in office entailed financial sacrifices for the citizen and the last thing the public wants to hear is

a plaa to tighten its belt. But then, this can also be interpreted as respect for the voter's intelligence. The months to come will be marked by savere disputes on foreign and domestic

Thay will include tha Nato decision on intermediate-range mlaslles in this country and the fight against unemployment and recession.

All are issues that call for a government that carries the authority of n mandate from the people.

Helmut Kohl wanta to ba a Chancellor with courage and the nation's confideoce.

Democracy regenerates itself through change, and the SPD-FDP government having shown signs of wear and tear it was only natural that a new government should have taken over last October.

But Kohl and his campaigners should drop their "legacy" slogan as soon as possible and replace it by political concepts and vistas.

In fact, the middle and lower echelon of campaigners could well do with a bit more verve. Everything is still wide open as of

this moment, though it can already ba said that those MPs who want to take the dissolution of the Bundestag to the Constitutional Court stand no chance.

The ball is now in the people's court. Alois Rummel (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,

7 January 1983)

Year of decision

Continued from page shings are to be used to knock out the entire Soviet missile atockpilo ond coinmund ond observation posts in a first

The Pershings would be in the air for n mere four to six minutes, as ngoinst haif on hour for ICBMs, so the Soviet Union would stond little chance of fir-

ing its own missiles in time. . So fron the Soviet viewpoint Nato's missile modernisation plon oppears much more dangerous thanis generally

assumed in the West. . The Soviet Union may have only itself to blame for prompting this. Western reaction to its own arma build-up, but Moscow is unlikely to see it that

What matters is that the Kremiln is interested in achieving results in Geneva. How far is Mr Andropov willing nnd able to go? The Soviet position is by no means as

ls shown by the expectationa Moseow has of the Geoeva talks. The Russians would like to negotlate on ail misslies atationed in and around Europe (and not just land-based sys-

flexible as is sometimes assumed. This

tems). They would like to include British and French missiles in the negotlations. They ascribe to Wostern systems much better ratings than Nato is prepared tu

. So the respective aterting points are still far apart and the gap between what East and West consider feasible and dcsirable stili ocems unbridgeable.

One wonders whether it might not be too wide for terms to be negotieted unless the framework of negotiations were extended.

Kurt Gasteyger (Itannos enche Allgemeine, 5 January (983)



Alternative Liste slowly comes to terms with party politics in city council

Francoveriche Allpenveine

As the tug-of-war among would-be candidates over nominations for tho Bundestag elections on 6 March gathers momentum in the constituencies, Berlin's Alternative Liste (a group of lestist, anti-nuka environmentalists) is haviog a hard time finding a candidata for a safe seat in Bonn.

Due to Four-Power reservations, Borlin's Bundestag membars are not voted in by direct elections but by the Berlin city council.

The number of sests each party gots in the Bundestag depands on the party strength in the city council.

The reason for the dilly-dallying of Berlin's Alternative Listo (AL) is the uncertainty as to whether the national Greon/AL movement will manage to capture tha minimum five per cent of the popular voto needed for representation in the Bundestag.

But there are also other points on which Borlia's AL differs from established partles. Its nine legislators in Borlin koep ooly a net DM1,500 of their DM5,000 gross monthly pay. Tha rest goes into the movement's coffors.

There was some confusion not too long ago when the AL used DM110,000 due to its council group towards election axpanses to sead parcels to Poland. The AL argued at the time that it did not need this government grant and wanted to use it to some good purpose.

This is how tha AL cama to learn that It is anything but easy to oscape atato largesso. The speakar of the council domandod that the money be repaid to the state bocause it had boen improperly

The speaker's demand was later backed by a court ruling to the effect that atata money msy not be used for anything but the intended purpose even If the beneficiary does not need the money for that purpose.

This is only one of the many lessons tha AL has had to learn since May 1981 when it cornered 7.2 per cent of the vote and moved into the Berlin council as its third-strongest party.

After a few unorthodox "happenings" in the initial stages, maloly to antisfy tho movement'a (mostly young) followers, the AL buckled down to some serious legislative work.

Thanka to good sources of information in the city administration and support by various citizens' action groups, tho AL put forward more motions than any other group despite Its numerical

As it aettled down, the AL departed from its original intention of putting up what it called fundamental opposition. and even voted along with the CDU on one Issue: to prevent a doubling of the dog licence.

Generally, however, the AL has folt more akin to the Social Democrats and has voted accordingly.

Together with the SPD, it opposed the raising of fees for creches and the loosening up on rent control.

Social Domocrats ond the AL have nlso Joined forces in favour of a peaceful ac lution of the squatters issue.

On two occasions, the AL put forward no confidence motions against

Violence in connection with demonstrations is malaly where the Soelsi Democrats and the AL don't see eye-to-

Although most of the 90,000 Berliners who voted for the AL in 1981 reject violence, the movement has a hard time arriving at a definite position on the

Pro-violence scilvists have repeatedly succeeded in torpedoing a cloar anti-

After the riots in coanection with President Resgan's visit to Berlin last June an AL work group initially agreed to stress the necessity of non-violence wheo calling for demonstrations to "prevent escalation into full-scale

But this was watered down only a few weeks ago when the AL said that resistanca against state violence was justifi-

Commented Berlin's left-wing daily Tageszeitung: "Tha AL doesn't hurl stones, it delegates that to others."

One of the movement's typical choracteristics is the close tles its lagislators maintain with the grsss roots. AL members of the couocil sre supposed to be replaced by others half-way through the legislativo period to give as many mombers as possible a chance. Moreover, the AL uses extrs-perlismentary means to influence psrlismentary decisions.

Although the move is controversial with in the Alternative grouping, all nino of its logislators are to vacate thair saats by aummor to make room for others.

Says AL Floor Leader Peter Sellin with some Schadenfreude; "This would put people like Dieter Kunzelmann in the couceli, a militant who could put

the cat among the pigeons."

Theoretically, Al members of the council should only vote after a grass the various Berlin parties depends on roots docision on any given issue. But their last election results in the city. aure of work, and the AL legislators the CDU, nine to the SPD and one cach liavo had to make their decisions within to the FDP and the Alternative Liste thoir caucus, only to be accused of hav
(AL). The Berlin Bundestag members are lng bocome alienated from the rank and not elected by popular vote but are no-

most dyed-in-the-wool Alternatives Heinrich Lummer (CDU), tha city's eut your coat according to your cloth aenator of the interior and a hard-liner and that many a citizen's wish therefore has to remain unfulfilled.

But this sort of pragnintism is still undordeveloped of gruss roots level.

AL membars of the council have ujways tried to escape their dilemma on expenditura by calling for more state borrowing and heovier tuxation for business and high carners.

But all attempts to find a middle-ofthe-road approach between fiscal requirements and the often naive rankand-fila demands have done little to alleviate the mistrust of the grass roots in their choson logislators.

These conflicts wera brought into the

MORGEN

Delining of the control of

Former Berlin Moyor Dietrich Stoh-

L be, 42, who resigned over a property

scands in early 1981 and hus since

been heading the New York office of

the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, is due

He would like to be nominated onc

of the nino Bundestag delegates the

SPD will send to Bonn after the 6

Comments Stobbe: "I'm too young to

His prospects of getting the numinu-

llon ore silin, however, because he does

not represent the Social Democrots in

Berlin will send 22 MPs to the Bun-

their new Opposition role in Berlin.

book in Berlin any doy now.

March national election.

gothar dust in o mini-office."

open at a recent AL meeting MEDIA camo to dobsting a motion o close cooperation with the movement of the Greens,

While the motion miled votes to be adopted, the ALE Committee resigned in protes it opposed on thing that smid established party and the dedic ing processes that go with it.

By trying to please everyood been rung out and International effectiveness. offectiveness. wenmer was proclaimed largely at

Some of the realists amon Minca's request. louders are now trying to her in 1978 Africa embarked on a Dec-inelTectual grass roots demonstile of Transport and Communications your of decision making printing which the infrastructure of both through elected representatives was to be improved.

The idea is to protect the Al. At present telephono communica-the council from constant risposs between many noighbouring Afri-sulting from the fact that the real countries are possible only via Lon-lile is uninformed on the inner or Paris.

MP who decided not to stand in

med voting rights (due to the di

Continued on page 5

cial status).

The AL councillors are The same is true of a number of Latin that this will at last enable the precion states that can only telophono theach other via Now York. equivocally reject violence.

Remote areas of developing countries (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 30 and ing modern telecommunications, the ack of which is largely to biame for West Berlin prepares to nan ital depopulation and the creation of gigantic areas of urban sprawl.

its Bonn Bundestag MPs | Internstional Telocommunications | Year is to deal solely with the technical side of telecom, which is why the Inter-

The CDU seems to have not in special organisation, is to coordi-with its nominations, due to be seen work.

Most of the party's present to set up national committees to tag members oro likely to tak about and offer advice on pro-Honn, though there is one experience to improve telecommunico-

nution due to his involvement fuir that hit the headlines see All programmes ore to be salected, as ar as possible, with regard to their fea-The SPI) will nominate its Busibility for daveloping countries.

clicutes at its 14 January state par Tha astional committees are also to gress. But here things ore unlike fold seminars and symposiums and to off an amouthly as with the Committee general information.

off its smoothly as with the Consenies of general information.

cause such plum positions as a big But in an ITU fund-raising campaign tag acut have been in short supplement three million dollars has been the Social Democrats were voted bised so far, with the Ilon's share being offire in the 1981 Berlin election contributed by the United States and Berlin's SPD ticket for the subsection of Germany.

is headed by Opposition leads Most Wostern Europeon countries Joehen Vogel, who is also the days limited thomselves to pledging candidate for Bonn Chancellot boods and services, such as advisory fathered general election.

Though his nomination is wash would get into the wrong honds.

ed some SPD members considered in the Faderal Republic of Germany.

ed some SPD members considered in the Faderal Republic of Germany lematic. They argue that, should be Ministry of Posts and Telecommuto win the Chancellorship and bications has set up the steering Opposition leader In Boan, be find himself with heavily

Continued from page 4

Among those considered and one of its people to the Bundostag, return to Bonn are Egen, Lolling bough nobody knows who this will be. return to Bonn are Egert, Louis mough nobody knows who this will be.

In the remaining four pieces of former Baader-Meinhof lawyer Otto hotly contested by the press chily. But after he distanced himsolf Manning, Mitzscherlin and Dipm the use of violence as a political Luuk and the new candidates strument his place seems to have been Pfarr and Huhn and the interpretation of the pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is a pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sensie Distribution is at pressent answering charmann and former Sen

lest-wingers among its Bonn MP and of having helped develop and number could now rise to three on and of having helped develop and persie as information system for the sponding to the trend in the state from.

Though the right wing is still the only FDP candidate for the stronger in Berlin, it certainly do sonn Bundestag mandate is undisputhave a two-thirds majority.

Since being voted out of other is the deputy floor leader in Berlin there has been a certain product in the state of the stronger in th

applies.
In fact, things have become the Stobbe Senate and former state more unpredictable in Berlin's Sp shelman of the Berlin FDP. The AL will now for the first

Liselotte Müller (Mansheimer Morgen, 4 January 1983)

Frinklurter Allgemeine.

International Telecommunications Year

must improve facilities, not controls

committee for International Telecommunications Yaar.

It consists of representatives of sevoral Miniatries, aspecially the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Cooperation, and of the telecommunications industry.

The steering committee has mot three times so far.

Tha Economic Cooperation Ministry is to hold a seminar on Telecom Networks in Rural Aroas and to take part in a survey oo the extension of the African tolesom network.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has set up several teams of experts who are ready at short notice to be sent off on missions to developing countries.

The Foreign Offico has ealled on Bonn's diplomatic and consular missions abroad to step up their foreign trade promotion in the communications technology sector.

The telecommunications industry has launched several pilot projects in connection with International Telecommunications Yoar.

gency call system designed for usa in remote areas where there is no mains electricity supply. Pilot projects are also envisaged for small solar-powered directional radio facilities.

The ladustry will also be holding ssnainars in devoloping countries on progress in teleprinter technology and data transmission so as to give them access to the intomational flow of data,

Even amateur radio eathusissts in tho Federal Ropublic of Germany are to participate in International Telecommunications Year with a seminar in

President Carstens has agreed to be patron of the large-scale West German exhibit at Tslacom 23 In Gsneva, which is likewise boing hold with International Telacommunications Year in mind.

Everyona who is seriously interested in the project is keen to ensure that activitlas are strictly limited to Improvements in technological aspects of telecommunications.

Any attempt at ideological olionation of the tolecommunications year would icopardise any benefit the developing countries in particular stood to gain.

Tha dangor arises in connection with bids to hitch it to the bandwaggon of the New International Information

This is a plan by the communist countries and authoritarian and totalitarian regimos in the Third World to regulato and restrict tha freo flow of Informatloo and opinion.

It is a free flow of which they disapprove, and the communist-run International Organisation of Journolists had this to say in its magnzine The Democritic Journalist, which is published in

"Communications issues must not be regorded merely as motters of the existenco of technical means, In the course of the Year it must be pointed out thut tho social consequences of communicutions are dotermined by their content.

"The imperialist countries and the international monopolios want to use the Your for their onds: to bring other parts of the world under their control.

"That is why progressive forcoa in the entire world must see Telecommunications Year as an opportunity of making a breakthrough for the New International Information Ordor."

This shows that disputos may well arise in connection with International Telecommunications Year, and those who are sorlously interested in progress in communications, especially in the developing countries, must be prepared.

But in these countries themselves an Incressingly large number of people seem to realise that technical improvemonts in their telecommunications infrastructure ore the right way to set about o slow but steady Improvement In the serious shortcomings of their telocom facilities.

Ernst-Otto Maetzke (Frankfurter Altgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 December 1982)

ommunists and the non-aligned ore unnimous in their view of the Press and the free flow of information around the world.

They both regard whot crosses borders vio the teloprinter purely and simply os intellectuol coloniolism.

At International gatherings for which Unesco is responsible the two sides hove been at daggers drawn for yoars, nithough there have been few prootical consequences so far.

The rolo of the aggressor has been assumed by the majority bloc of Afro-Aslan and Latin American developing countries, alded and abetted by the communist East bloc.

Thoy all complain that news facilities In the Third World are monopolised and manipulated by the West.

Western Industrialised countries that In reality have every reason to be proud of the freedom of information and opinion they and virtually they done practise unwittingly find themselves in tho

It is nonsense for the countries that have a free Press to be bombarded with criticism by those who often hamper the free flow of Information In their own countries by means of consorship and

But a quick look at the statistics ! enough to explain the situation. More than 80 per cent of the material circulated in the international news market is supplied by the four leading agencies.

They are AP and UPI, of the United Statos, Reuter's, of Britain, and Agence France Presse. These four have the most extensive

the globe. Reuter's, the largest, is represented in over 160 countries. Even Germany'e Deutscho Presse-

Agentur is a mere also-ran in comparison with this rango and size. Most develUnesco plans to gag the Press

oping countries are not ovan in the

One can well understand Brazil and Chile being aggrieved at learning about events in neighbouring Peru only via Washington or London.

It seems reasonable to assume that in the selection of news by people allen to the regional culture events in Latin America will be seen through North American, British or French eyes.

In Africa, Asla and Latin America roadars and listeners are doubtlesa much more Intercated in the North-South dialogue and the fight against poverty and hunger than lo tension between Moscow and Washington or Nato's missilo modernisation resolu-

A majority of UN countries feel that the major nows agencies have much too little to say and too limited coverage of poverty and hunger in the Third World.

So the call for a New International Information Order that has been endorsed by several Uoesco conferences would be entirely warranted were it not for a dangerous drawback.

It is that freedom of information is a sine qua oon of human rights and a functioning democracy and that infornetwork of correspondents spanning mation only flows freely where human rights are observed and democracy is practised.

In the overwhelming majority of Afro-Asian and Latin American countries those prerequisites do not exist, or

If they do so, then only with strict limitntlons. The concept of journalistle freedom is usually linked to the call for journalistic responsibility.

This fino formula usually means that uny criticism of govornments or the ruling political party runs counter to tho interests of society and state and is thus irresponsible.

Bids to set up tronsnational news agencies for the Third World have promptly been ensuaried in the dissemination of government communiques.

For all these reasons the Western Industrialised countries, who are virtually on their own in having experience of a free Press, are opposed to the comprehonsive demands tabled at Unesco con-

They take a dim view of calls for an International Information Order but are regularly outvoted and find themselves In a position where all they can do is refuse to play ball.

Yot thoy are well aware of the imbaiance la coverago of the Third World and are trying to set matters right by development and training.

The Federal Repoblic of Germany

has invested DM800m in what are usually bilateral programmes over the past 20 years. At the last Unesco coaference in Paris a mere \$1.9m was approved toward naws agencies in the Third World.

This sum did not include a German cash contribution. In the majority of Western industrialised countries the free and better-balanced flow of news and opinion is felt to be well worth encouraging.

But they have no Intention of pandering to government interests via the finesounding programme of an International Information Order.

Reinhart Häcker (Stullgarter Zeitung, 28 December 1982)

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In the finance committee even the by the city council. minated by the parties and then elected

In 1978 Gerehuni maintained substantiated for Britain) that

households in industrial countries

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even sarvices with the halp of their

machinery, i.e. capital goods. These capital goeds in private holds have led to the emergence

private damand.

-see that are promising in terms eff

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Where the market cannet said

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must be financed or at least promote

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through new products.' Society's new

Development of naw sources

Development, of piped her

" Utban renewal and improvement

Public sector metropolitan

commuter transport, 1 de 1 cantil

This is a wide field for private in

ment. Where market forces fail to pe

vide the necessary investment lines

ives, the public sector has lo step io

ance unemployment.

It is better to finance growth and

There is thus no shortage of dpport

nilies to 'Increase' affluence and grown

while reducing the etrain on the en

The stock of millions of jobless

remain in the next few years notwit

standing market processes and grow

Growth alone cannot solve the unit

ployment problem unless it la coup

with shorter working times.

ronment, with the transfer of the

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of urban quality of life

in this sector are self-evident:

energy and raw materials

Bnergy-saving measures

such as a sound environment.

these demande, the state has to step!

Growth potentials also exist in an

materials savings and the environment

W VIEWPOINT

How to reconcile economy and ecology, unemployment and limits to growth

Franklurt economisi Prolessor Wemer Meleaner is one of many pundits to auggasi ways oul of economic stalemate. He calle for growth, but not et any price, and for work-sharing, et lower pay if need ba.

oiticai economics as a science began in 1776 with the publication of Adam Smlth's The Weslth of Na-

The first sentence tells us that the annual laboura of a nation are the fund that provide the nation with all of life's needs and comforts required within that

In a nutshell, this means that work ereates affluence and growth, But the impression today is that this realisation has been reversed to read "growth cre-

As a feetilt, the pundits nrgue, unemployment must be overcome through growth.

To illustrate the magnitude of the problem, projections for 1983 assume 2.35 million jobless as an annual average with zero growth.

Population growth will throw an annual average 150,000 to 200,000 paople on the labour market ovor tha next eight years. This makes for a bleak scenario even should growth rates be healthy.

.. Assuming average annual economic growth of two to 2.5 per cent and balanced outflow and influx of foreign workers, labour market researchers say there will be three to four million jobs portations of a difference

Even that depends on two major factors: the devolopment of productivity and of working hours, both per week and throughout working life.

There is overy likelihood that productivity in 1982 will have been about two per cent and thus well below the rise of previous years.

The question now is whether the use of microelectronics and further admiplatrative prationalisation will bring aboul a new steep rise in productivity.

On will the low figure for 1982 simply be a symptom of a global productivity drop as in the USA, where productivity has been hovering paround zero, for years? They are I meeters continue and

The ourrent scenario assumes at sustained productivity rice of two per cent. And even should working times be slashed, this projection does not figure on a noliceable obange in the trend.

For more than 25 years, the average onnual cuthack in working times has amounted to about one per cent a year, slowing down in the past few years.

The question now is: Can growth avert diaaster on the labour market? In ·· lerms.:. wa .. would osed a real growth rate of about six per cent, sustained until 1990, to achieve

full employment in the tall more state. But this is considered utopian from today's vantage pointen moni-men.

Moreovery economio listory shows that the economic miracle kind of growth rates in the post-war era-were alypical to norm of our west will not

Right now, there is in fact nothing to Indicate that the growth rate assumed by the scenario for the Redard Republic of Germany will come about of its own accord. Registies such as they are workings to ablantation of any and the open

In Germany today indicate zero growth

Mayba we should look at it this way. The lack of ecosomic growth could well provide the opportunity to lick the second major problem (after unemployment): the environmental crisis. Doce lower growth provide better conditions

This is the theory propunded by the advocatas of zero growth. The first report to the Club of Rome (1972) esiling for limits to growth to preserve the environment has unintentionally been heed-

It can only be termed ironic that shortly after the report entitled "Limits to Growth" was published, in a period of sustained growth, zero growth materialised in most Western countries - not as a result of clever policies but due to the oll price explosion and markat forces.

After a brief upswing, growth rates are again down to zero. And since the rise in the output of goods and energy has declined; and with it consumption, the strain imposed on the environment bas also diminished.

Yet conditions for a sound environmental policy have deteriorated. America'a deregulation shows that ecological objectives must soon yield to booster measurea for the economy, at the expense of the environment, when busi-

The truth is that environmental protection is not tha only objective. Raising the standard of living and safeguarding jobs are equally important political

What we need is not zero growth but growth that is at the same time easy on the environment. In other words: more affluence coupled with a relative (or



even absolute) reduction in the use of materials and energy and lower coets ih the health and environment sectors.

But bow is such a high quality growth that is easy on the environment to be achieved? of a life of the street

Threa concepts have been put forward. They can be summed up as alternstive movement, post industrial society and change of industrial production one of the central themes of the ecological alternativo movement in the attempt to achieve a better life on less. But such an experiment can apply to a relatively small segment of the public only, but you tay out the because in the

Alternative life styles are irrelevant for the majority of the people because they cannot replace employment by work for their owniaccountility only in

Only very small groups, mostly in the country, have the necessary wherewithal (land, buildings; capability) with

which to satisfy their own needs. People in metropolitan areas are exeluded from such schemes in the first place. They have no choice but to satis-

fy their needs in the "Industrial" way: " The actual innovative impulse emainating from the alternative movement lles in the social sector, her the testing off new forms of communat living and

Social innovation gains in importnnce as the available leisure time grows along with the demand for personal services that usually use up less raw materials and energy than the production and coasumption of material goods and are thus easier on the environment.

The division of labour in providing such . services (education, . cuiture, health) between the business community, the state and private householde could well change.

The more of these services, their organisation and financing we expect to be provided by the state the greater will be the fiscal problems and the greater

the bureaucracy.
A shift of personal services back to the private sector (and this is where the experimental and innovative impulsa of tha alternative movement comes into its own) must not be confused with the frequent demand for a re-privatisation of state functions, i.e. subjecting such services to the forces of the market.

The market is irrelavant here inasmuch as what matters is to remove cer-'lain services from state bureaueracy, bypassing the market, into a private nonmonetary sphere.

The provision of services in this way would amount to growth without strain on the environment and without any flnanciai and organisational overtaxing

But apart from this alternative lookafter-your-own-oeeds society there is also mother and older concept of o post-industrial economy and way of

.The great hope for the 20th century, according to the concept propounded by J. Fourastie, was the vision of a technologically highly developed and materially sated service society (D. Beil).

In it there would be a relative shrinkage of the industrial sector in favour of the so-called tertiary service sector in

highly developed economics.

If is reasonable to expect that an expanding service industry will impose less strain on the environment. And in fact the present growth pattern of high-ly developed economies largely corre-sponds to this idea.

poes this give rise to environmental optimism? Does it mean that the modest producer, the ploughboy who caters to his needs in a non-monetary do-it yourself society and the merry consumer, the playboy in mer, the playboy in a market-oriented sorvice society, are clasping hands in a bid to bring about an economic aystem that is kind on the environment? Scepti, cism is called for.

1. We know now that the expansion of the service industry (and with ployment opportunities in that branch of industry) is being retarded by a rationalisation wave in important sectors, a

wnye that is only just beginning. Experts anticipate that the introduction of new means of communication (for instance, data transmission via the TV screen) will lead to a cutback in the banks branch offices.

... But even services that householders obtain on the market and that are not as easy to rationalise should be viewed with more caution regarding their growth potential which is a first problem. The reason is simple. Private households now frequently bave more in THIRD WORLD mery than artisans used to have.

Warnke says new-look aid policy is an honest offer of cooperation

do-it-yourself service industry that onn's development aid policy is put the brakes on the growth of the being redrafted to serve not only tiary sector and boested the man recipient country's but also the turing industry through the purchaser's interests by promoting the sale these capital goods.

The quelitative growth impulses wird The qualitative growth impulses widd.

expected from the alternative me The move has now come under fire ment and the development of a period the Opposition, which claims that dustrial society will prove insufficiently by the needs of the developing counstructures and hence relief for the disc.

ronment, be it through alternative of the Holtz, the Social Democratic ing to one's own needs or the Holtz, the Bundestag Committee capital intensive do it yourself, processing to one went tion, is not very viable.

tion, is not very viabla.

Qualitative growth must gain acting in the interests of Nato and of upper hand within the basic promised such "reform-oriented counindustrial production and it is here as Zimbabwe and Nicaragua at a it must be promoted through economic vantage.

The has promoted Development Aid

This has prompted Development Aid The stagnation in the industrial minister largen Warnke to elaborate on shows that traditional growth industrial Ministry a stance on development instruments hold little promise of delaborate.

"He described Bonn's development Flagging private consumption policy as an honest offer of coopeneed to save energy and the new too with the Third World, saying that safeguard and improva living central interests of both parties must be point to a shift in demand patterns and interest account.

hence in growth potantials.

He stressed that development aid

It is possible that new technologue be a unfluteral gift to Third
will lead to new products and so and countries except where essential Interestingly, the four areas in the peorest of developing nuthe latest Prognos report sees in What mattered, ito said, was to enpotentials concern products and products are seen as the people of the people

potentials concern products and pro-

recipients' needs were and to arrange nid accordingly.

He stressed that it was legitimate to take the needs of Garman industry into account, eapeclally in view of mounting unemployment and the more than 100,000 jobs directly dependent on development aid.

Considering Garmany's dapendence on exports, it is important to ensure that at least some of the aid provided is used to buy German goods, the Minister

Tha volume of aid, he elaborated, will remain roughly unchanged in 1983. Moreover, commitments entered into by the previous SPD-FDP government will bo met.

But there will be a roilback on new commitments because commitments made in previous years have narrowed the scope for new ones.

He sald that the DM4.7bn worth of commitments in 1982 had to be reduced to an unticipated DM3.4bn la 1983. The Ministry's 1983 budget will es-

sentially remain unchanged against The Kohl government, Warnke said,

aims at a development aid target of 0.7 per cent of GNP, the present ratio being 0.45 per eant.

This puts time Federoi Republic of

gage in a dialogue to find out what the Germany roughly in the middle of 15 nations providing development aid.

> per cent to Italy's 0.19 per cent. France now provides the 0.7 per cent targeted by Germany. Deputy CDU floor leader Voiker

Rühe recently said that the Kohl goverament's devalopment aid policy must be used as an instrumeat is safe-

ferences in countries now torn by civil

Referring to Central America, he commented that Bonn would be ili-advised to trigger a debate over American interests in the Caribbean.

Herr Warnke said about his objectives that what mattered was to lend support to genuine non-alignment trends in the Third World; he did not favour so-called Cuban models.

He takes it for granted that Germany must incrensingly take into account in its devolopment aid policy that it is, after nli, a mambar of Nato.

The difficulty of pursuing such n course was evidenced by the discussion ry to reconcile two factors, the criticism

cause of their population.

More than ona-third of German aid goes into fighting absolute poverty willie a quarter goes into rural develop-

education, vocational training and the promotion of artisan industries. Private initintive and heip towards self-help are to he particularly promoted.

indignotion about violations of human rights, we must encourage all measures that will lead to more democracy and more human rights even in cases where our expectations have

Only those who want an economic and political order that runs counter to the principles laid down in the UN Charter can argue against such a con-

SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, who is also the chairman of the North-South to have this principle changed to colncide with the concept put forward in the UN by the Soviet Bioc and Third World nations that are experimenting with communism.

The views of Third World countries

Willy Brandt is due to meet Jürgen Warnke in the course of January to discuss the effects of the East-West conflict on North-South relations.

The seale ranges from Holland's i.08

guarding peace. He said that every effort must be made to mediate in reconciling the dif-

over aid for Turkey. Here, ia it necessaievelled at an ally who violates human rights and the recognition of the same country's volue as an aijy.

The distribution of development aid in 1983 (in absolute omounts) wiii favour such countries as Egypt, Bangiodesis, India, Pakistan, the Sudan and Turkey, if for no other reoson than be-

Other ureas include referestotion.

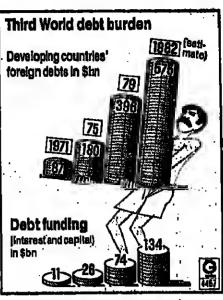
Hero is how Voiker Rühe described the general course of the new development policy:

"Instead of closing oll doors out of

differ widely from those of the West, especially where raw materials are con-

Gerd Ressing

|Rhelaischer Merkur/Christ und Welt;



Brandt backs bid to avert bank crash

Frankfurier Rundschau

The indebtedness of some Inrgc Third World countries could plunge tile international finance system into a crisis similar to that of the 1930a, says Willy Brandt, the chairman of tho North-South Commission.

The disaster these countries are headed for could well lend to a disaster in the Weslem banking system.

Here, the destinies of the rich and those of the poor countries are inseparably linked, Brandt toid the intest meeting in Bonn of the North-South

He called for awift action on behaif of the poor countries, not only for their sakes but for the sake of the industrial world as well.

Measures adopted by Western Finance Ministers are not enough and the danger of a considerable finnite gan that cannot be closed by the money markets remains, he said.

The North-South Commission hos therefore cailed for additional measures to be implemented right away, among them more Special Drawing Rights nt the IMP for particularly heavily indebted Third World nations.

The Commission also called for a 100 per cent increase of IMP quotas to boost the Fund's resourcea. Moreover, the Commission suggests that public sector ioans to the poorest of developing countries be converted into outright

The overail Third World debt is estimated at \$600bn. About haif the creditors are private banks.

Brand! pointed to Mexico as an acute example of an overextended country where o major hoje was plugged from one day to the next. As he pul it, the bigger the borrower the greater the creditors' interest in him.

He repeatedly praised Donald Regan, the US Secretary of the Treasury, saying that he had put forward proposals simiiar to those of the North-South Commission.

Brandt refused to come up with a definitive view on the development aid policy of the Kohl government, saying that he had not yet "looked into it in detail." Horst Schreitter-Schwerzenfeld

(Prinkfurter Rundschau, 23 December 1982)



Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of sir and water temperature, precipitation, ... humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's astural statistics, on elimate,

The guldes are haady in size and flexibity bound, indispensable for daily use la commerce, industry and the travel trade. Two volumes are already in priet. They are:

> - North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80 They will be followed in March 1983 by:

Africa, app. 115 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, app. 190 pp., DM 24.80.

Working times in this country his Look it up in Brockhaus been ishortened continuously, thous Continued on page 8

masters of

negotiation

Bonn reassures EEC on **European priorities**

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Die-trich Genscher has intenaified ef-difficulties in 1983, as in the past. forts to dispai fesrs among other EEC countries that Germany is losing interest in European integration.

Ha has ensured fellow-members of the European Community that Bonn continues to regard oconomic and political integration as a key priority target.

After talks with sanior officials of the European Commission in Brussels he said Germany would do all it could as chairman of the Council of Ministers in the first half of 1983 to make headway on integration.

Yet other EEC countries have their doubts, fuelled mainly by tha 6 March German general election.

With a general election in the middle of Bonn's chairmanship at the EEC somo Bonn government representatives might, it is feared, spend more tima campaigning at bome than conceptrating on Common Market issues.

The possibility cannot be ruled out. especially as the men at the helm of aeverai cruciai Ministries in Bonn are Free Democrats for whom tha general election means either political aurvivsi or oblivion.

These key Ministries from the EEC point of view are Foreign Affaira (Herr Genseher), Agriculturo (Josef Ertl) and Economic Affairs (Otto Lambsdorff).

If the Free Democrats were to be wheel out in Bonn at the pulls on 6 March there would definitely be repercuasiona for the European Community.

The EEC, 26 this year, is in a critical atate. When Belgium took over the chair at the beginning of 1982, to be followed in July by Donmark, unemployment in the EEC countries had just topped 10

This year tha number out of work is 11.7 million, which means that one mamber of tha Common Market's work force in 10 is unemployed.

Understandably, Bona says fighting unemployment, especially unemployment among the young (who make up between 30 and 50 per cent of the jobiess, depanding on tha country), must bo given priority during its term in the

But prospects of n reduction in the number out of work are anything but

There have been numerous declaralions of intent lately, both by the Council of Ministers and at the three BEC aummits, the last of which was held at the beginning of December in Copen-

But fine words have failed so far to have any effect, and actions have yet to

Economic forceasts for the BEC 10 in 1983 have been marked, if anything, by sceptieism and pessimism. There are no aigns yet of substantial economic

The only reasonable prospects ure in respect of inflation, which in 1982 averaged a little over il per cent in the Common Markot countries.

Thia year, after a year in which inflation ranged from 5.3 por cent in Germany to 21 per cent in Greece, the EEC Commission hopes inflation may be reduced to an average of nine per cent, price

The different economie situations and outlooks in the various EEC coundifficultles in 1983, as in the past.

Fresh unrest seems in the offiag In the European Monetary System (EMS), for instance, with the French franc looking a likely candidate for further

Yet last year's exchange rate realignmeats within the EMS were seen by monetary experts as a sign of the systcm's viability and ss proof that it was capable of functioning.

Realignments took place in February and June 1982, with tha Belgian and Luxembourg francs and the Danish krone, thea the French and the Italian lira being devalued and the German mark and the Dutch guilder being re-

The opening months of the new year will festure a rerun of the annual farm price review. It remains to be seen whether Bonn will succeed in persuadiog the 10 to reach agreement on farm price guarantees by the I April deadling.

April is the beginning of the naw agneultural year and the EEC Commission has submitted farm price review proposala envisaging increases averaging a mère 4.4 per cent.

As last year, there is a risk of the deeision being anarled up by linkage with Britain'a damand for apecial terms to case the burden on British taxpayers as net paymasters of the Common Market.

Last year this linkage led to a sensational davelopment in May, when tha form price review was agreed by a majority decision, and not uoanimously as in the past.

But hopes that the Luxambourg compromise would be scrapped once and for all were premature.

After General de Gaulle bad boycotted the EEC it was agreed at Luxembourg in 1965/66 that decisions would be reached unanimously even though tha Treaty of Rome provided for majority decisions in most cases.

Insistence on unanimity has sinco been fraught with problems, but a return to majority decisions has proved difficult. Bonn bopes to make headway

on this front by means of the Genseher-Colombo Plan.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Here too it remains to ba seen whether the German-Italian plan for Europesn Union will progress in the new year. Enthusiasm among EEC countries

But the European Parliament Is keen on progress, especially progress toward greater powers of its own in the EEC.

Problems in the EEC'a domestie market are aure to enjoy priority during Bonn's term in the chair too.

They will include the clash with France over protectionism, not to mentlon relations with the United States, Japan, the East bloc and Latin America.

Months of serious dispute with Wasbington over tha Siberlan gas pipeline contract and EEC steal exports to America may have been sattled by compromise arrangements in October and No-

But transatlantic ties remain scarred. The EEC and the US now want to solve tbe disputa over the European Community's Comman Agricultural Policy by the end of March.

This is a tall order givan Washington's complaints about the billions the EEC ploughs into export subsidies for farm produce.

It is an tough a problem as resolving tha EEC's dispute with Japan, and sinea the renewal of Common Market economic sanctions against Moseow relations with the East bloe have been strained too.

The European Community, In common with the Americans and the other Western industrialised countries, intends to draw up in time for tha next Western economie aummit in Mny the detalla of a new economic and trnding concept toward the East bloc, especially the Soviet Union.

The repereussions of economie sanetions Imposed on Argentinu last April In response to British pressure as a joint EEC response to the Falklands crisia still impose a burden on Common Markct efforts to establish a fresh relationahip of trust with Latin America.

Bonn's Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnka haa already made li clear that development policy as u whole it subject to financial rastrictions.

So on this front too tha European Community cannot be expected to make much headway.

> Hans-Peter Ott (Der Tagesspieget, 1 January 1983)

Conlinued from page 6

the davelopment has been uneven. Thus, for instance, tha step towards a 40-hour week was taken relatively quick-

Now the Impetus seems to be flagging and the move towards shorter working times through collective bargaining has come to a standstill,

Thia is partly due to a range of taboos and partly to economic reasaos.

ks in working times essantially amounted to dividing the . It is important to bear this in mind progress in productivity between higher wages and more leisure.

What matters today is to divide working times in a mannar that will provide relief on the labour market, and this change has its consequences.

If increased productivity with zero growth is wholly or partially used to shorten working times instead of raising wages in real terms, the effect on the labour market will be nil. All this might achieve is to atop unemployment from growing still further.

If shorter working times under theso

conditions are to provide relief on tha labour market they must go hand in hand with a pay reduction. Work and pay must be divided between those who now bold jobs and those who are enter-

Moreover, thesa cutbacks would be nceds largely already satisfied.

for the saka of clarity on the Issue of shorter working times and adjusted pay. tal crisis are priority issues. Zero growth cannot be a sultable programme; and

We are gradually coming to realise what a high price we might have to pay for our natural environment and living

Qualitative growth and shortor working times could reconcile economy and ecology.

ing the work process.

The eatbacks in pay need not ba dramatie - especially if positive growth rates assa the conflict.

introduced at a comfortable level of af- using the term self-restraint. fluence with public sector and private

Unemployment and the anvironmengrowth at any price is no alternativo.

conditions in it.

Werner Meissner (Die Zeit, 7 January 1983) Self-effacin NEW IDEAS

Munich bureau helps inventors and companies to get together

upunesa politicians are past and 1973, during the first oil ensis, Gerof the art of diplamaey. While man inventors by the score aeemed to riches and Europeans were up in their sights on the age-old dream of over accusations of protectionism thing the secret of perpetual motion. Gatt conference in Geneva the latest years later, with energy still are delegation might have been the latest protection with the secret of the ase delegation might have been barce, a strikingly larga number of inunder the desk. Japan's foreign trade policy and hydroelectric turbines.

nvoided being discussed as i Mayenlors, says the Patent Research ference Issue. There has since been a change the latest trend, for instance, is ideas in

vernment in Tokyo and the no someofilm with the energy-saving car. are now out to reconnoitre the in Treed-fallowers," anys tha unit's it is no coincidence that the owithout." tional terrain.

States.

Market.

Since 1981 a statistical chec

member of the naw Japanese Cake His organisation helps inveotors and visit Europe is Foreign Minister Enversity research scientists to market ro Abe, a high-grade economic enter ideas, and "companies are just not it is not just a matter of reducer ted in investing in trendy ideas." trade policies; stopovers in the Werner Munk, from Vogt, near Ra-London, Paria, Bonn and Rome emburg, is a man who had a more proviald findings in plenty about theing idea. Foodstuffs manufacturers rious facets of European palicy. In always on the lookout for new So Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nates, and bis could help to use some of ne will face the US government. BEC's mountain of stockpiled but-briefed on his first visit to the

briefed on hia first visit to the

States.

Using a special deep-freeze dehydraPreparations have run perfects in technique, he has invented tasty
fora the tour the news was leaked that erisps that are both ideal as n on time in Tokyo, unofficially as sasck and healthy too.
thout confirmation, of course, the The Munich organisation invested
Japanese Cabinet was planning as cash (DM100,000) in Munk's idee,
view over 37 lews, import regular ped him to patent it and is helping

nnd safety provisions.

Tokyo announced in December His slimline TV snack has been from April 1983 tariffs on 40 agricultured in Europe, the United States tal products und 28 industrial da Japan and a company in southern

were to be reduced.
Imports of oranges and beef, claunched it, after one ouraging marshington's constunt grouses in this diesearch, in the German murket.

neetion, were quietly overlooks it is a market with an unnual turnover wore sevaral other points. DMi.5bn, so Munk looks like mak-

Ona was that for a number of the inventor's dream come true und Import turiffs are less the prablem sketing his ideu.
tux burdens which put imports to But there is more to commercial suc-

ihan just a goad idea. "Iiven an Im-Another wus that lagal safegue redversion of the Wankel rotary enthe small shopkeeper and other would get nowhere nowadays," tend to have the same effect. The Herryon Engel. faet only those who know from Converting a bright Idea into cash at

After the Japanese visit Brussel o and a half per cent ever find a commade a note that 24 January is to scial licensee.

firm Japan deadline, the day on Since 1955 the Munich unit has the Commission is to brief the Commission in the next ateps to the second industrial customers in over 400 ters deelded to apeed up a Galt sees.

ters deelded to apeed up a Gatt reces.

24 complaint against Japan far between 40 and 50 per cent of ideas to throw its market open to imports builted are rejected straight away ba. The EEC Commission has been suse they are felt to be no-hopers in structed to call on Japan to the commercial terms.

"effective and clearly deal of the Commercial terms."

per cent of the inventions remain are backed by the unit, which is the Shamefaced care is taken to y division of the Fraunhofer Reetch Association to be fund by both Bonn Research Ministry and the been maintained on Imports of cars

aets and cathode ray tubes and numbers of A crucial aspect is, for instance, wheeling controlled machina tools are so idea can be patented. As a rule Japan.

This check has been extended to dustrial users who buy ideas from include delivery vans and video recombined to the ideas in which they invest.

So the first move is to check existing been launched against Japanese

been launched against Japanese
facturers using the video 2000 systems and make sure a similar invented experience is any guide the Japanese negotiators will again bow so described that they succeed in gaining entone in thresholds.

So the first move is to check existing this and make sure a similar invented newhere else.

The inventor is also well-advised to fully conversant with the requisito owners of some up in thresholds.

Gerd January in the best means of industrial exploi-

commercial utilisation of his idea, the less expensive it will ba for the company that buys the righta to merchandisa

inventors stand the best chance when they concentrate on sectors where there is a brisk demand for naw ideas, such as foodstuffs and fodder, leisure activitles, hobbics, do-lt-yourself and entertainment electronics. Promising sectors of technology are

eurrantly feit to include tha therapeutie side of medical technology, laser measurement techniques and electronic plcture cvaluation.

Herr von Engel and his team readily own up to the ones that got away. None of them ever imagined Rubik's cube would be such a hit.

If It had been submitted to them for consideration they would have backed it, but viewa would be sure to have differed on whethar it would come up

In the cube's case there was no doubt from the start that a major prerequisite would be met; manufacturers ware keen to produce it.

In many instances companies may show interest in a new idea but prefer not to invest in it as a licensea because it happana not to fit into their product

The Munich unit is not always as lucky as it wes a year ago in finding a customer for u new Idaa In semleonduetors. In the quest for licensees it hit on a French firm that was on the point of

The more he can contribute toward converting production to a similar component of its own. The French aoon reslised that the

new idea from Germany was better than thair own, so they snapped it up. Demand is so heavy that turnover is sure to be in the millions for years to come.

The inventor can be sure of earning substantlai profits. Had ho come up with his idea a year later the French company would have turned it down.

In some eases Herr von Engel and his associates don't need to look for industrial eustomers; they call him in Mu-

There can be no doubt that inventors have a seller's market when the economy ia down in the dumps, and night now inventors bave never had it so

Companies that consult the organiaation come in two rough categories. The first shows regular interest in what inventors come up with in their field; the second only comas knocking when sales plummet and they are deep in the red.

Where the sacond group are concerned it's very much knock on woad. Yet over the past two years two companics have been lucky enough to come along at a time when suitable innovations wera on file walting for an industrial customer.

They snapped them up and started manufacturing the new idea. Both companles were up ngainst it und are now back in the pink.

Tha Munleh unit doesn't provida its services free uf charge, if they result in terms being agreed and profits made

the capitei must be refunded and a feo is charged that can amount to up to 20 per cent of the inventor's net earnings.

'Wo earn the 20 per cent by negotiating licence terma alone," aays Herr von Engel. It's a fair claim. He and his staff have the know-how.

About 100 times a year they negotiate with the well-varsed licence and patent departments of industrial companies, and they have more staying power than an Individual inventor.

With the Fraunhofer Association bchind them they have both the knowhow and the financial clout. So a potential eustomer insists on patent rights being applied for in the United Statea and Japan? Sure thing, no problem.

On his own the inventor might bo tempted ta scttle for unfavourable terms. In the final analysis it is not really in the msnufacturer's interest to rook the inventor.

Companies wouldn't do business with inventors if it weren't profitable, and inventors are best motivated by tbc hope of eapitalising on thair ideas.

The Munich unit lends financial backing to many more new ideas than ever eam money, yet for every deutschemark it invests in risk capital successful inventors aarn three marka in licence feels.

So the organisation meets part of its expenses from revenue. In 1982 tha revenue met DM300,000 of expenditure totaling DM1.5m.

One inventor in three approaches the Munich bureau, Harr von Engel estimatea. There are about 1.000 applications a year, including 150 inventions by stnff of universities and reaenreh in-

A year ago a branch office was act up n Hanover, with financial backing from Lower Snxony und Schleswig-Holstein, to help inventors in northern Germany.

Franz Frisch (Die Zell, 7 January 1983)

Tha Germans, once renowned as a nation of poets und thinkers, are running a scrious risk of deelining to

the status of intellectual pampers. The risk is less serious in the arts than In sectors that help to ensure a country's survivul us an industriulised na-

It is a risk glenngly apparent when a closer look is taken at recent industrial

In many sectors of technology the Federal Republic of Germany is trailing behind its main competitors Jupan and the United States.

Mieroeiectronies is only one instance, albeit the one in which Germany's lag In research and development is most strikingly evident.

Japan used to be accused of merely copying others. This is a accusation that can nowadays be levelled at many manufacturers in Germany. The chleken has come home to roost.

Some say this ground lost is not due Potential for innovution is there for the asking, they say.

What it lacks, the argument runs, is risk capital, cash to enable Ideas to be put into practice.

What use are good ideas when they eannot be put to use bocause there is not enough financial staying power to sec them through from the drawing board to the production line?

New ideas nowadays are not dreamt up in the study by a starry-ayed seiontist. They come to light in costly laboratories, and commercial exploitation calls for a generous helping of capital investment.

More risks need to be run

This is where the problam lies. For a stort, only lerge firms are usually in a positlun to get a look-in at Bonn go-

vernment R & D allocations. They run entire departments eapable of handling the kilograms of paperwork. A small firm, no matter how bright its ideas may be, will tend to losc its way in the undergrowth of bureauc-

If it jasts the distance (and It's u big "if"), it will only get a government grant after long and narve-racking akirmisbes with the machinery of red tape.

Small wonder that companies which have been through this exeruciating cxsult is that many a promising development nevar gets off the ground for lack of capital.

Often enough, other sources of capital fail to deliver the goods. The banks have been generous to a fault in their international commitments letely, but they tend to be miserly when it comes to funding relatively small loans to belp II bright ldca to make a breakthrough.

If there is no collateral available, banks tend to go through the motions and decide against the risk.

Yet smaller companies are often in a hetter position to ut'new ideas to good use fast than large firms with their cumbersome decision-making processea.

So German firms often east an envious glance at countries where the soirit of adventura is still allve und well. In the United States, for instance, there are

venture capital funds to fill the bill. Their eim is th fund projects that seem likely to prove worthwhile, and to provide financial bucking regardiess whether the compuny is large or smail.

There are examples gulore. Tuke Silicon Valley, Csiifornla, the home of cleetronics, where well-known companles such as Amdahl, Wang and Apple were only able to get going because private investors were prepared to risk

backing their ideas. There is a similar facility in Germany, ut least in name. It is the Gesellschuft für Wagnisfinenzierung, or Risk Finance Co., of Frankfurt, which is run by the mejor banks.

Management consultant Roland Berger says it is a misnomer. The company finances anything but risks, as ia appaperience prefer to call it a day! The re- rent from the questions in its upplica-

> They include queries such as What successes can you lay claim to?" and "What securities can you

Gene Amdahi, once an IBM engineer, would not have got much joy out of the Fraokfurt company if he had upproached them before going it slone after many of his ideas failed to make headway at IBM.

Thero is nothing in Germany to compare, for Instance, with the Dow Chemicals praetice of inveting an annual \$10m in risk capital.

This cash is invested in a wide range Continued on page 10



ENVIRONMENT

Rhine pollution is under control, chemist says

Mountains of detergent fnam at locks and nn the banks of the Rhine are a thing of the past, industrial chemists claim.

Gone are the days of detergent fram scandals, says the Chemical Industry Association in a brochure entitled 'Chemicals and the Environment."

The days of this particularly upactting form of pollution are said to have been numbered by the change-over to detergents that were over 80-per-cent blodegradable.

It can thus be dealt with, for the most .part, by biological sewage treatment.

Success in water purification seems tn be widesproad, Dr. Karl-Geert Malle of BASF, the Ludwigshafen chemicals company, says there is no langer say serious reason for not swimming in the

Continued from page 9

of new ideas, and not just on the nffchance that noe might prova a winner, as at the gaming table.

All ideas are carefully vetted, if not by the yardsticks normally used in Gormany. Similar risk capital investments are made by the pansion funds of major companies, which are part-managed by the trada unions.

This calls for an investment outlnok entirely different from the attitude that prevails in Germany.

There is no lack of capital in Germany that might be lavested in risk ventures, but Americans are prepared up to a point to run a risk, knowing that it might be a real money-spinner.

Germans are not. They have an overwhelming desire for security and tend to invest their savings in fixed-interest bonds and property.

Neither are designed to promnte technological innovation and development, which is why critics feel it is high timo we set up entirely new fund-raising

They must steer a wide berth of the banks and aim at sectors where promising projects have to be called off for lack of relatively modest sums of

But the German investor's outlnok is unlikely to a neourage ideas of this kind. .late ... Helmut Maier-Mannhart

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 5 January 1983)

la comparison with other rivers of its kind, be sald at a Ludwigshafen press conference, the Rhine and its water were extremely clean.

This view is largely substantlated by the bacteris count in the river water, which is low.

A further argument is supplied by the basic outlnok scientists have on the problem of vestigisi risk, an nutinok he described as level-headed,

He put it at two per cent, which was a marginal risk that must be tolerated. He also concluded that Rhine pollution research was more scientific than a health

Can the same inference be drawn for the entire issue of water purification and hydrological research?

The past, if it is any guide, shows according to the chemical industry's brochure that the quality of Rhine water hae by and large improved since 1975.

The lower reaches of the Main are still a problem despite strenunus efforts by local authorities and industrial users. But purification measures by chemicals companies in the area will not be completed until the year after next.

Sowage and effluent treatment in this densely-populated area is particularly difficult because sultable locations for sewage plant are hard to find.

But the end is in sight. Over 70 per cent of local authority sewage is given binlogical treatment. Technical

Hesse plans a sulpbur levy to fight the tree death epidemic. A Bill is

to be tabled in the Bundesrat in the

New Year and to come into farce in

The levy will amount to DM2,000 per

tonne of sulphur dioxide released into

the atmnsphere over a spenified level by

Sulphur dioxide from coal-fired

power stations is felt to be a major fac-

tor la acid rainfall, the tree killer cul-

prit, although by no means the only

The levy is intended to oblige coal-

fired power stations with a capacity of

over 50 megwatts to be equipped with

There is no intention of forcing coal-

coal-fired power stations.

tha latest filtration devices.

problems ere, however, nearer solution than scientific nnes.

The classical problems such as oxygen count and salinatinn can be largely handled. The Rhine's oxygen count is well over the danger level.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Humle substances, which are the principal vestigial pullutants, are likewise felt to be less of a problam. Physiningically, or an scientists say, they are nnt unduly alarming because they exist everywhere in nature.

It is another matter where individual compounds are concerned. Their structure in the river water has yet to be cia-

Water may be a fairly uncomplicated medium, but trace analysis of individual compnunds in a complicated mixture of aubstances has only lately bean

Dr Malle sald many mistakes might still be made in chemical analysis in this

Well-known substances such as DDT and halogenated hydrocarbnns still have to be characterised and identified In such circumstances.

He sald the putential dangar of individual compnunds was fairly low and assumed that new highly-activa substances were unlikely to be discovar-But the margin of analytical error

and so-called vestigial risks remain a moot point. There can be no dnubt that this acientific problem assumes the proportion of a bealth issua in water treatment.

Individual compounds must be identified that are of genuine ecological, toxicological and technological importance so they can be systematically troat-

fired power stations to shut down, but

offenders may be required to cut back

The aim is to arrive at a gradual con-

version to the latest filtration tenhni-

ques at outmoded coal-fired power ata-

The Bill expressly forbids power

companies from passing on the higher

production costs caused by the sulphur

levy straight to the consumer via higher

Hesse feels its Bill is better suited to

aling with the acid rainfall menace

(Die Welt, 29 December (982)

than the Bnnn government's new at-

mospheric pollutioo regulations, which

are unlikely to have any tangible effect

electricity prices,

Astrid Forberger (Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 January 1983)

North Sea in THE ARTS good shape utumn and winter storms at Wuppertal ballet at Wuppertal ballet

A feared by peopla who live of North Sea coast but they are whel stopped the North Sea from become

They pump axygen into the samure of Alinements water strata where sulphuretted agan, a substance hostile to life, te

This claim is made in the 1981 hight thousand pink paper carna-of the German Hydrngraphical Phionslined the sisga at the pramiere tute, Hamburg, which has just maniere, Pina Bausch'a latest ballet, published.

Areas even more seriously one paper flowers from Bangkok ed than the North Sea Include the not in the best of taste, as most of Kiel and Lübeck, the Fehman le would now agree, but they and the Bornholm trough in the taken were in keeping with the lin these areas the count of phates, nitrates, nitrites, ammond the left dealt with first inva, and the other harmful substances in the of flowers was a cynical play-have increased, while the oxygen and and background against which has further declined.

has further declined:

An extremely high nutrient materials of the company told the reported from the coastal waterness of their own first inves, or pramil-German Bight, where the Eliza an experience undergone at the Weser send 35 tonnes of phase of six or 14, depending on the indiand 280 tonnes of nitrogen a data. hegins with the terror of childhood.

In the summer months planking mass cries heartbreakingly into the put gnes through the ronf, while without that is held in front of her. composition of dead plankice after recalls the little gift ahe once was, the oxygen, which cannot be making at the same time that pert of the fast enough, especially at gived mether who shouts at her depths.

In shallower waters swell aed to father and his son demonstrate sure oxygen enrichment.

Heavy metals such as mercus red and deprogrammed and how halogenated hydrocarbans have added to have to his are bent.

assume dangerous proportions respite having his ears constantly more of them are found in the Control of his fether's erms. Than elsewhere in the North Seam seed out clicies such as Ballic.

North Sea oll and gas fields have added to fine man-sized guilt feeddenly caused less pollution that feared along the German cossi. I sined Alsatian dogs are led not to tion in the Elbe and Weser estuating from left and right, end those decidedly higher then in the victor have not yet understood the messful rigs and platforms.

But the level of oil pullution we Bausch is trying to say. In the summer months plankto mae cries heartbreakingly into the

Oil rigs and platforms.

But the level of oil pullulon be Bausch is trying to say.

Increased in relation to previous the is keen on unmasking untruthful it is higher in winter than in such viour and sentimented emotions, which scientists altribute to the the sets traps for her audience.

Tation rate being inwer at lower the sets traps for her audience.

Tation rate being inwer at lower the sets traps for her audience.

Tation rate being inwer at lower the sets traps for her audience.

Tation rate being inwer at lower the sets traps for her audience.

Tation rate being inwer at lower the sets traps for her audience.

The sets traps for her audi tion in rainfall.

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'

diplified to an uncomfortable dease may be, their tummy rumbles.

line Rick accompanies the song by ir faces, but not a tear do they shed.
Ther premieres' seen during Premiinclude Forster at his best, Big Top

parformances and pirouettes by Doml-

nique Mercy. The audience applauds on eue, reallsing that dressage is the message, with ballat denounced as an empty pose.

Things one would dearly like to continue balleving in, ideals cherished for yaars are demolished.

In a childlike ring of roses made up of men in evening dross shy Dominique Mercy is indoctrinated by threa other

He is told how he might behave if trouble looked like arising with another person. He must make a show of being sensitive or depressed, fetch others and

After the interval tha emphasis is nn personal experience. The dancers tell their own tales, describing their secret longings and intimate secrets we normally, virtunusly, keep to ourselves.

They stand at the footlights pouring from nno plastic beaker to another a liguid that is definitely supposed to be

Everyone explains situations in which thay are most urgently taken short. Sexual desires are laid bare in en intensaly comical and decidedly obscene finger ballet.

An even more outrageous scene is the one in which dancers kneel on chelrs, have their fact tickled and rosr with luughter as they say the Lord's Prayer in their respective lunguages.

No-one in the nudience seemed to have understond the point. Certeinly, there wern no protests. .

Clarinet. clash

Herbert von Karajan is at odds with the Berlin Philharmonie Orehestra over who is to be appointed first snlo

clarinet alongside Karl Leister. Kerajan favours Sablite Meyer, 23, who is currently with the Bayerischer Rundfunk Symphony Orchestra In Mu-

He was most impressed when long blonde-haired Sabine was in Berlin for trials and would like to hire her immedialely on a year's probation, which is

But the Berlin orchestra, which has a contractual right to be consulted an the choice of new members, la against her:

on strictly musical grounds, of course.

Ceillst Rudolf Weinshelmer dehles on the orchestra's behalf allegations that the Berlin Philharmonic has always

been against the fair sex. This is a longitanding accusation. Not until the orchestra's centenary year, In Julie 1982, was a woman appointed. She is Madeleine Carruzzo, a Swiss violinist aged 26 who is reported to be doing well during her probationary

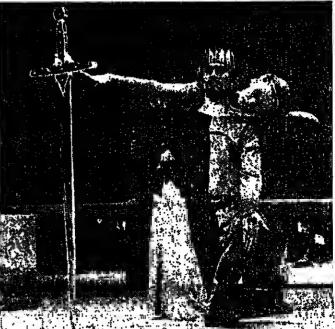
Sabine Meyer need not ebandon hope. Attempts to mediate between Karajan, the orchestra, general manager Peter Girth and West Berlin's science and arts senator Wilhelm Kewenig have

But applicants for the job are lo play again in January, and only then will the final decision be taken.

: (Hamburger Abendblatt, 31 December 1982)

reactinas were extremely favourable, but the bravos were doubtless dua to Frau Bausch having grown more optimistic In outlook of late. You feel in high good humour nd would dearly like to do what the dancers ero doing, embracing each other. Yet n bitter tastc remains. In the final scenc Mercy plays Piggy in the Middle with the other members of tha company, and one senses lo-

group. No mnre



the Grail in Hamburg

Never has a poet fully succeeded in dealing with the stary of King later to murder his father. Arthur, no matter how often tha attempt

There are too many tales and thay are too different end too well-told, lika highly-pullshed jawels, to fit into a sin-

of tha Hamburg Staatsoper ballet, hes now embarked on his own quest for the Knights of the Round Tablo end the

As was only to be expected, he lost his way in the undergrowth of imagery

In literature detours may be permitted. In ballet they can be misleading, which will partly hevn eccounted for catcalls when the curtain fell.

Initially is lonked as though the pages of e chronicle were being turned over. A glrl sits knitting, is swetted in a black cloth in which the devil materialiscs,

and gives birth to Merlin. People unfamiliar with the tale of King Arthur will elready be in difficulty, and in the second prologue section matters are made easier only by the

written explanation on the curtain. The genealogy of the Celtic king and his kin is shown against a mediaeval musical background, but the lilegitimate births of Arthur, Mordred and Galabad are details that could easily

have been omitted. The who's who comes to light naturally from the further course of events.

The visions in which Arthur presages encounters or events he is about to experience are likewise superfluous, in part because they are confusing.

It is difficult in bndy language to draw a clear distinction between these different levels of parrative.

The bellet then comes into its nwn to the music of Sibelius' romantie First Symphony. Amidst the chaos of warring tribes Arthur discovers Excalibur and becomes king.

Accompenied by Merlin, the magiclan with the gift of prophecy, he sets up the Round Table, whose knightly members pledge themselves to help the weak and those who seek assistance, especially women.: ..

But this happiness is shortlived. The ideal life is upset by Arthur's relationship with his half-sister Morgan, a felry,

Arthur and his queen, Guinevere, ure eaptivated by him. Their three-cornered relationship seems perfect hermony.

lot leaves Arthur's court and meets Elaine, who is cest by Neumeier as tho keeper of the Grall.

Their son is Galahad, the perfect knight and the man who is to find the Holy Grail in luter life.

The Round Tuble is disbanded, the knights having felt the call of the Grall. But this is not ulways clear from the

Motives are certainly unclear, and Neumeler's advice to enjoy rather than to try und understend is easier said then

Even so, the dencing is mnrvellous. In a Tristun and Isoldo thin told bet-

They lack the more experienced main parts' power of dramatic expression but have the edvantage of being abla to per-

form a complete section of ballet. Hans Werner Henze's dramatio Triatan music appeals more directly to

Tristen and Isolde In their way reflect the fate that befalls the love of Arthur and Gulaevere; a fata we are shown lu

Lancelot has gono mad because his love of Guinevere has destroyed the old order of the Arthurian world and prevented him from seeing the Grail.

ruins of bls life, kills his son Mordred and is fatally injured by him.

Three womeo take him to the isln of Avalon, from where he will return to his people in their darkest hour.

The travails of love and war are accompanied by the ups and downs, the flowing to and fro of the sea and the

so harmonious and Immediately comprehensible that they are among the most memorable parts of a ballet that relies too heavily on its acurce material.

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Neumeier feels the call of

may heve been undertaken.

gle poetic treatment. John Neumeier, chief choreographer

Holy Gruil.

and at times forgot his target.

the normal procedore.

but isbulous Lutz Forster appears Klaus Mandicoloured cocktall garb.

(Die Welt, 23 December te makes short shrift of this appeal emotiona by interpreting the lysign language for the deaf and

> an' Micarik, a'comedy star who must inique, holds a microphone to the cers' bodies after they have finished

we hear their heartbeats and, as hat is the matter with their hearts? y are beating madly but the mechaal sound does not betray a trace of

he loudspeaker plays an earsplitting-

og onlong with which the men wipe

Lancelot appears from the lake,

But the first rifts soon appear. Lance-

course of the ballst.

ween the first and second parts Ronald Dardon end Chantal Lefèvre star.

present-day listegers than Sibeliua. the second part of the ballet.

Mordred discovers the lovers. Arthur seeks refuge in war from the

women members of the company, dressed in blue. The forms and shapes they take are

Evelyn Preuss (Allgemeine Zeitung Molnz, 32 December 1982)

MODERN LIVING

Holidays for the disabled must not be taboo

n organisation for the disabled thet A hes just published an International trevel guide far the handicapped is critical of fecilities in Germany,

Package tours for the disebled are no longer taboo in the tourist trade, but taur organisers and travel ogents don't go out of their way to help.

Were It not for clubs and associations for the disabled occasionally pointing out the prablems of, say, the wheelcheir-baund they would long hava been forgotten.

The trevel trade is willing to help in individuel instances but in the glassy brachuree listing tours for children, ald folk, singles end whet have you the disebled never get a mention.

Holiday resorts ere reluctant ta awn up to providing facilities far the disabled. They ere usually warried, elthough few would edmit it, that ordinery people might ba put off.

Thosa who concern themselves with travel far the disabled saan feel e sense of resignation. There is next to no informetlan and still less undarstending

It is not that there is no goadwill, but people who might be prepered to help don't aven know how wide a wheelchair is nod heve us Idea of the practicel

Organisations that lead a helping hand aim to integrate the disabled in the ordinary holiday world, but they ere going to have their wark cut out.

The Mondiel on Berlin's Kurfürsten-

damm is the first hotel in Europe to

be designed to meet the requirements of

It was built as a pilot project by tha

As o pllot project It has gained inter-

national attention and acclaim because

it is the first hotel to cater for the dis-

wheelohair, regerdlass whether you ar-

rive by car and come from the botel's

multi-storey car park or come in from

The counter at the reception is so low

have to etretch and strain to reach it.

with ample room for wheelehalrs.

any other first-rate hotel, and the

Reichsbund was keen to make it a botel

The architect, Heinz Ostmann, took

could meet and mix on equal terms.

accessible. The property of

abled from the cellar to the attic.

Reichsbund, an association for the wer-

wounded, took four years to build and

the disabled.

has just been opened.

Take eir or reil travel. Airpart facilitles are often preised but the Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, cames in for criticism.

There heve been endless suggestions end declaretians af intent, but the fact remains that Bundesbahn treins are illsulted for the needs of wheelchelr-

In the travel trade a number of organisers cater far tha disabled. The exception not the rule, they are Tauristik Union International, the DER agency ln Karlsruhe, Jahn-Reisen In Muoich end a bandful of smell fry.

The Meinz organisatian that publishes the travel guide far the disabled wauld lika ta sea the disabled laoked on es just enother categary of holidaymekars.

One of its demends is for travel brochures to include tha wheelchair symbol to indicate accommodation and travel facilities suitebla far use by the disabl-

ADAC, the Munich-based matering club, which runs a travel agency, sets a gaad exampla in this respect.

There is a heevy demand for hire cars equipped for use by the disabled, but they ere anly available in Isreel and tha United States, the guide says.

Yet last year clooe Lufthansa far one had 5,000 wheelebair passengars. Tha International travel guide far tha disabled lists over 2,000 eddresses io 80-odd countries. The handleapped ere es keen as anyane to see the world.

A travel agency in Switzerland lias just run its third peckage tour to China including facilities for the disabled.

Much-travelled wheelchair users rcpart that in the Far Eest they era often mare reedlly accepted as ordinary people than nearer homa. In Germany a hatel has just been

opened in Berlin that is claimed to be the first in Europe to provide suiteble fecilities far the disebled.

It was built by an association for the wer-wounded, has 150 beds and is accessible ta wheelchair users from the multi-atorey car park to the swimming paol, the medicinal baths and the hotel

But how do "ordinary" holideymakers feel ebout the disabled? It is only n couple af years since a Frenkfurt court awarded a holidaymaker demeges for having bad to spend her holideys alongside the mentelly hendlcapped.

Fine words notwithstending, there is definitely a reluctance on the part of the tourist trede to provide facilities for the disablad as a metter of course.

Holiday organisers ere worried that halldaymekers might be put off end deeide to go somewhere elae instead.

The Mainz organisation says the disabled themselves ere etating their case more often end mare emphetically than they used to, writing to taurist departments end trevel agents to find out what they have to offer.

Breaking down this berrier will probably prove more difficult then providing the technical facilities to make truvel leas difficult for the disabled.

But it is high time a stert wea mnda.

Hons Bensmann (Rheinische Post, 24 December 1982)

Hotel for the handicapped in Berlin

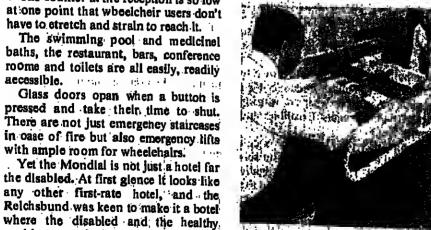
great cara to make the special facilities for the disabled match the hotel's interior decorating end onsure that it didn't give the place an institutional look.

There are many homes built to meke The Mondial has 75 rooms and beds life easier for them. There are rooms defor 150. Only a third ere fully equipped signed for the disabled in large hotels. to cater for the disabled; the hotel la not But this is the first hotel where wheel-Intended to catar solely for them. chair users can get everywhere unalded.

The decorating is elegent end modern There are no doorateps, no revolving and the 24 specially equipped rooms doors. The lifts are big enough to hold are half as large again as conventional wheelchairs and have mirrors to meke it hotel bedrooms to ensure the easier for wheelchair users to back out. wheelehair-bound a full turning circle. The reception is easily reached by

The disabled guest can wheel himself into position with his knees under the desk. Tha room door can be opened by

pressing a bedside button. The clothing cupboards have an au-



Bathroom at the Hotal Mondial militar german an er field e (Phòto: dpa)

tametle device to lower the hongers to whera the disabled can get at their clothes. They can thus hang their clothes up without difficulty.

Tha bathrooms all have sliding doors end stops and handles. To take a shower you can eithar order a shower wheelcbair or use a folding seat incorporated in the shower compartment. Tha washbasius hava enough room

underneath for wheelchair users to wheel themselves into a position where they can reech taps and basin. They can also be lowered into a more

suitable position as required. Pushbutton pressure is all that is needed; it is done hydraulically,

And all these extras ara incorporated as unobtrusively as possible. Everything possible has been doos to avoid an institutionel look.

An ordinary person should have no difficulty in using a room for the disabled, while someona slightly disabled should be able to use an ordinary room because it too conteins a number of helpful feailltias.

There are rooms for the hard of hearing too. They bava axtra-loud loudspea-

The five-storey, 150-bed Kurfürstendamm hotel cost DM75m. The city footed DM7m of the bill, tha state lottary

Running costs will be met by the Reichsbund, which plans to run the hotel at cost as a normal commercial

In off-season periods the organisation can offer cut-price Berlin tours to its 800,000 members. It also offers the disabled inclusive tours with medicinal baths; for when their relatives go on Renate Marbach (Kieler Nachrichten, 24 December 1982)

in Würzbur Toliannes' hands gently explor face of the Apallo stetua, he Gema, a teenege Turkish girl, end furrowed with cancentration as German teenegers, bath boys and

cea every featura.

Comments Johannes: "The thing glggling end generally having funslightly protruding; with Greet Then, suddenly, Sema feels threatentors, this is a sura sign of a radiated. The man sliting at the table next to The edges of the mauth ere unition is a Turk, and she knows that he into an obvious smile. into an obviaus smile.

"The curls on the heed ere thin the cafe. cascading to the chaulders. Clear He will say sha was behaving io a sculpture shows a yaung man manner unwarthy of a decent Turkish say oround 500 BC."

He will say sna was benaving to a sculpture shows a yaung manner unwarthy of a decent Turkish say oround 500 BC." girl A Turkish girl has no business

Johannes, 16, is blind. He and vocational school and wents to be seen in public with bays. a telephone operatar. He is a frequent visitar to the ed Neln! Hayir! a group of Cologne

ture Museum for the Blind his teensgers have been reheersing for the burg. Tha only ona of its kind k past couple of weeks. many, it contains 40 sculptures, par. There are eight or nine Turks and an ed to the Rebabilitation Central equal number of Germans in the cast, Blind by Munich Ratery Club a sell emateura, under the guidence of a few professianala. of obout DM30,000. They first improvised the play before

Johannes often comes with his Peter who is also blind and every putting it on peper. The play deals with the classicel conmuch of a connoisseur.

Feeling a bust of Homer, Peterfilet of a Turkish girl in e mejor Gera running commentary: "The man city. Sema's German is like that of closed, which means that the aber German schoolfriends. Sha dresses, wanted to convey that Hermanisch end thinks tha way they do. But her perents and her older brother

An elderly woman, nat blind disapprove and go out of their way to ing next to Peter elebarates: "We protect her honaur, as they sea it. vilisetions, not only Ancient Greek. The idee of the project, subsidised by picted their bards os being blind the Bonn Education Ministry, dates they wanted to canvey was that we back several years. From 1977 to 1980 substanca is seen with the Cologne's Frea Workshop Theatre

The iden of having such e second end drama.

Was born five years ago when set in the course of this work (which was logist Raimund Wünsche guided biscontinued for lack of moncy) tha people through Munich's Glyn company was constantly made aware of Germany's inrgest collection of

sculptures. Ho was slunned by the cnarms terest shown by these people, but ed that the interest was nat sur considering eculptures are the form of visual art the blind are

of expariencing, These classicei sculpturea them with an iden of the imeged some af its aggression. an image that still applies and of Pina Bausch'e obsession with investisome of man's eignificance in the gating education and society to find tha versa.

The blind are also capable of has by no meens been exhaustad. riencing the aesthetic pleasure. But efter every new work of hers one upilit imparted by perfect beenty, fran't help wondering what the next one

But Wünscha's guided tours the will balike. The patterns ere always the the Glyptothak also showed him time. the shortcomings lay. Many sculptures stand on cal details supplied by the dancers, nn

pedestels and ora beyond the restabundance of wonderful images, marseeing hands. Others may not be evellous mime, outbreaks end superb, ed for fear of weering away the superbly comical riog dencing.

Moreover, group tours to the litis all twafold in meening because seum proved unsetIsfactory be the latent threat is always there and they did not enable the individual swounds are laid bare.

tor to stand directly in front sculpture and because a blind parties second half of Premiere loses moneads a lot of time to absorb ea intention because means a lot of time to absorb ea intention because means a lot of time to absorb each menture because means a lot of time to absorb each menture because means a lot of the lot of time to absorb each menture because means a lot of time to absorb each menture because means a lot of time to absorb each menture because means a lot of time to absorb each menture because means a lot of time to absorb each menture because means a lot of time to absorb each menture because means a lot of time to absorb each menture because menture menture and because a lot of time to absorb each menture because menture ment mentum because many points have by touch.

Comments Wünsche: "The blind oven made to excess.

son absorbs the sculptura with Frau Bausch works at her work until hends the way a reader of a distinct last minute and continually reworks book tries to grasp the text by resend changes it; she has cleerly not yet every word slowly and repeeting of found the ideal solution here. sentences, Ultimately, the memory. The consistently experimental state of responds to the effort that went ther work is not a ploy; it is an imporgrasping it.".

isnt feeture of it. It is as imperfect and Since blind people find it east teemingly meaningless as life itself. But understand a sculpture when they Pina Bausch makes a stage out of life. pare it with another one, ralated of

Eva-Elisabeth Fischer Continued on page 13 (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 January 1983)

Sculpture frintegration

This is tha first acene of a play entiti-

Dressage

Conlinued from page 11

descibeets ere heard in the microphone.

. The Wuppertal Ballet is 10 years old.

What may appear concillatory has lost

There are childran's geme, blographi-

the blind Turkish girl in Cologne shows what it's like

difficulties between Garmens and Turks in general and the problems of Turkish will tell her fether that he had seen her girls in perticular.

> It was then that the idee of bringing young Turks and Germens together in amateur theetricals was barn. It was meant as a modest contribution tawards defusing the aliens problem.

The profesalonals soon realised that whet is generally dubbed an aliens problem is in fact a German problem.

ly theetra workshop in areas particularly heavily populated by Turks (Cologne has a Turkish papulation of 80,000).

Young peaple, both Germans and Turks, graduelly etarted attending with increasing regularity.

cless perts of tha city, the Germans all came from tha up-market Montessori Gymnasium, or bigh school, and lived in affluent residential areas.

minded end regarded xenophobia as

Even so, thera were problems. Peter Fischer, the directar, found thet there wera times when the usual prejudices that govern Germen-Turkish relations

He discovered that it was the Germans rather than the Turks who were unreliable and tended to show up lata for rahearsals while the Turks showad what can only be termed Iron Prussian

kish story.

Originally the intention was to present u collage of everyday life at a Turkish-German school, and it was not until later that the group decided to relate the story of Sema.

Sema Merny, who plays the lead role. is not a typical Turkish girl. She is a Co-

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The first step was to establish a week-

While the Turks came from working

These German youngsters were openjust plain stupid.

wera uctually reversed.

Some of this might be dua to the fact that the play ovantually became a Tur-



Sema Meray (right) in a econe from her Cologne play

logne high-school graduata who has studied art history at Cologne Universimake at first. ty and oow plans to enrol at an acting

But her personal experiences are nimost identical with those of the character she plays.

Like the fictional Sema, Sama Merny wes unable to move in public without every step being reported to her

After taking on the role, Sema told her perents and relatives what the play was about, much to her family's dismay because they were confronted with e blt

Take this scene. One evening, Sema returns home and learns that her father had been told that she was seen in public with a boy.

Yet all that really happened was a harmless get-together in a cafe, as shown in the opening scene. The whole thing wes blown out of all proportion und her father was told that she had been filrting indecently with o Garman

In this scene, the audience can hear how the girl gets a thrashing in the next room and her brother is seen leaving home to deal with the Germen boy who had allegedly dishonoured his sister.

Semn enacted some of the scanes of the play for her mother, causing a great deal of welling on the part of the mo-

thar while an aunt had no comment to

When she aaked her aunt to say something sa that nnything that was misrepresented to the scene could be corrected, the eunt answered:

There is nothing to correct; everything is on you showed it. But this must not be shown because by showing it you betray your own people."

The conflicts Sema had to cope with in reel life were every bit as serious as those in the play.

Says she: "It isn't ae if I did not understand my father; It's simply that it is almost impossible to convey whot mokes Turkish parents tick."

Sema Meray made a point of escaping the conditions that are taken as pert and parcel of n Turkish giri's life. The Sema af the play ultimately does the

The clash comes when her father thinks that the only way of eaving his daughter is to marry her off to another Turk as soon as possible.

The right man is found, and when Soma's mother wants to formalise the engegement the girl digs in her heels and seye Neln!, ndding the Turkish equivelent Hayiri for good measure.

Seme Meray opted out of her Turkish environment by taking on German citi-Gerd Kröncke

(Suddenische Zeitung, 4 January 1983)

Continued from page 12

in the new museum have been placed next to each other to enable the blind to feel one figure with tha left hand and the other with the right.

Busta are favourites with the bilnd and therefore account for the mejority of the 40 scuiptures in Worzburg.

Studying tha feces of important personalities in history leads to understanding. There is, for instance, the bulbous face of Socretes, who told people to understand themselves.

Next to him there is the bust of Euripides with the lean, narrow nose - the very opposite of Socrates.

And then there are the characteristic busts of Roman emperors, the long, lean face of Augustus next to Caesar, Nero and Caracalia.

The Instructional tape recordings also deal with several related objects aimulteneously, providing background informetion. Incidentally, each sculpture is lebelled with a plaque in Braille.

Another departure from normal mu-

Sculpture

seum practice is that recording the taped information for private use is not only permitted but in fact encouraged.

Where sculptures of nudes are coneerned, the visitors ara encouraged to imitate the pose with their own bodies. This helps them understand the deeper meaning of a given pose.

Apollo of Tence, for Instance, stands there with all his muscles taut, the hands clenched into firsts end tha legs kept close together.

Not so the neighbouring statue depicting a boy by Polycletus. Tha boy's pose is that of piayfulness, the weight resting on the slightly advanced left leg. One arm is lifted casually and the head nclined pensively.

The spontaceity and galety of this ancient statuary is as irresistible today as it was 2,500 years ago.

The objects on display are naturally replicas of originals to be found in major European museums in Atheos.

Rome, Naples, Copenhagen, Berlin,

It took a great deal of imagination to assemble sculptures that are particularly suited to convey their essence to the sensitive fingers of the blind.

Plaster of Paris replicas were found to be too light and incapable of conveying the unyielding hardness of marbie.

Plastic replices are durable, easy to transport and pleasant to look ot; but hands is off-putting.

One blind visitor described their effect as similar to the noise made by chelk on a blackboard.

Aij this prompted Raimund Wonsche to opt for replicas made from crushed marble, using chemical resin as a bluding agent.

This provides a curface similar to antique marble sculptures. As for bronze sculptures, the problem doesn't arise. The replicas are cast in bronze.

Annellese Steinhoff (Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagsblatt, 26 December (982)



wus also thrown overboard and all

ces of the preceding ahaating went moved. Termann was as pedant.

Bafora the drama aboard the A nia, Termann had been increasing

High drama at sea as hired hand kills yacht's skipper and girlfriend

Paul Termann was given a life cantance In Breman on two counts of murder. Dorls Permin, his girlirlend, was sontenced to three years' imprisonment as his accomplice. This is the tale of e most unusual murder trial told just before the sentances were pasced.

Everything seemed to be meshing just perfectly. Herbert Klein, 35, a. retired freight forwarder from Krefeld, owned the bandsoma yawl Apollonia.

He lacked a crew and knaw little about aaillog, but engine driver Paul Termann, 42, nlso retired, was an old aalt and had no boat.

Both were stranded in Pasito Blanco. on Gran Canaria, and both had their girlfriends with them: Gabi Humpert, 24, and Doris Permin, 36.

Since they found themselves in tha same predicament, they became friends.

Termann and his girlfriend Doris movad aboard Apolionia while owner Klein went to Konslanz where he found paying guests to accompany them on the planned voyage to the West Indies.

They were 25-year-old Michael Wunsch, who had just graduated in business studies and wanted to take it easy for a while bafore embarking on a career, and his friend Dieter Glesan, 30, an innkeeper who wanted to see a bit of the world.

The crew was thus complete and the

assy life in the West Indias within

But only a few days after casting off, the initial auphoria blew over, turning into enmity and, ultimately, deadly hatredient in very seem into the probability

Since 2 November 1982 Paul Termann has been on trial in Bremen. He is charged with murder attempted murder. Doris Permin has been charged as nn'accessory to murder. The sentences are due soon which Ashers are a run

The drama that unfolded in the court ls unique in Germany'a legal bistory inasmuch as it atose from an overestimation of one man's capabilities in a situation that could not have arisen asbore.

Trifling incidents led to aggressivaness; rage to criminal action.

One expart testifying in court sald that conditions tat acal could casily change persocality traits or reveal is person's true characters v. r. d.

Herbert Klein was a happy-go-lucky person though all he still possessed was his Apollonia.

He bought the yawl (formerly tha Wappen von Bremen) in summar 1981 for DM 80,000, spending another DM 100,000 to have har refitted for a harter business in the West Indies.

He intended to run the business with girlfriend Gabl once his divorce from wife Birgit cama throught,

But if old seaman's lore is anything to 80 by, trouble atarted when he renam-ed the yacht Apollonia, for a change of a ship's names apeils disester.

In any evant, a Munich charter egenrey refused him a contract, insisting that the yacht be taken to the Wost Indies first, and ods problems off and oblig-

The voyage itself would have been no an outer circle around us." An outer circle around us." problem for the Apollonia, a 16.54metre vessel spreading 120 squara me- was rolled by the director of the State

crossings, covering a total of more than 250.000 nautical miles.

Klein was understandably proud of lils ship and Insisted on being the captain, assigning to Termann the job of navigator only,

Termann, n former Bundeswebr NCO described in his personnal file as "a bit of a show-off," on the other hand refused to take orders from somebody who "dldn't know n bowlina from a rolling hitch,"

A psychologist who was asked to evaiuate Tarmann's personality testified in court, describing him as n "neurotic schoolmaster type."

Termann was driven day and night by an irresistible desire to provo his superiority to Klein.

Whenaver he felt like it, ha got the skipper out of his bunk to dress him down for his ineptitude with knots - in front of everybody.

Granted, a wrongly tied knot could spell disaster at sea; but there was no danger in the offing in this case.

The psychologist concluded from this that Termann had a pathological obsesslon with safety.

But knots were not the only thing Termann found nmlss with his skipper. He blamed him for baving been at sea for some tima:after leaving tha Canarias without a single man-overboard drill and without having instructed his erew in the use of the Very pistol for distress flares not to mention that nobody knew how to inflate the life-raft in nn emergency, consequent the or hole the eye

"I got so worked up over it that I couldn't sleap any more," Termann told

Instead of the usual 10 minutes. Termsnn at ona point took four hours to fix the ship's position, following this up by ordering the sails to be shortened.

Wunsch and Klein didn't giva it much thought, assuming that the idea was to make it easier to bandla tha boat ehort-handed.

Nightfall that day found Termann still poring over the chart table. It was at that point that Kicin took n pump handle and dealt Termann four blows

Termann's lawyer was later to argua In court that "nobody has to permit himself to be clobbered to death even if it was he who provoked the situation in the first place."

Still conscious, the vietim of the attack reached for the pistol in front of him on the chart table, firing blindly into the cockpit and unintantionally hitting Wunsch, who collapsed with a bullet in his lung.

Termann continued firing, hitting Gabi Humpert in the head and killing ber instantly. Dlatar Giesen, in shock by that time,

crouched on the cabin floor, weeping. It was at this point that Doris Permin took a torch to go and look for Klein, finding him on the foredeck, still toting

the pump handle. ."There he is!" aha called out, words tha prosecutor later interpreted as making her an necessory to murder (which is punishabla by flva yoars' imprison-

ment), and others to be now Termann ran up the companion steps shouting: "Come horo, Herbart, and saa what happened to your girlfriend!" ...

Hanover counsel commits suicide after joint; widow sues state

n 24 April 1973 a Hanover public prosecutor committed suicide only days after taking part in a drug expanment organised by the information Centre for Drug Problams and held in tha conference room of the State Criminal Investigation Department.

The affair, hushed up at tha lime, was recently dealt with by a Celle court beause the prosecutor's widow was denied pension benefits oo the grounds that her husband had committed sul-

In support of her inwault she contended that her husband's sulcide was an accident in the line of duty, which the Lower Saxony Ministry of Justice

... 'The focal point of the court proceedlngs was the description by a public prosecutor (who had taken part in the experiment along with a number of judges, criminologists, educationalists and psychologists) of what actually happaned at the tima, and a second at the second at

Sald be: "Like at a board meeting, wo - the guinea pigs - all sat around a Urshaped table while observers formed

He told the court that the first joint trea of sail and a veteran of 12 Atlantic CID chemical analysis department and that it contained 0.5 grams of hash-

The decor in the conference room was fitting for the occasion. The clock was decorated with colourful lights and suspended women's breasts plus some piratical-looking faces.

The public prosecutor dragged deepon his reefer, and when he found that this had no effect, he reached for a accond and later a third joint.

About 15 minutes later, his pulse became liregular, his pupils were dilated and he collapsed. But the doctors who were present looked aftar him."

He was taken to hospital and released 24 hours later, when he put his expe-With nashish on paper.

He wrota: "Everything in me was compressed; I was depersonalised to the point there I actually stepped out of myself." A few days later, he shot himself in bis bedroom.

A court-appointed expert told the court that "flashbacks" resulting from drugs can occur several days after the actual drug consumption and that this effect could be heightened by alcohol. This was enough to prompt the Just-

ice Ministry to acck an jout-of-court 'arrangement and offer the widow a settlemant. Josef Schmidt (Kölner Studt-Amzeiger, 22 December 1982)

Klein's widow.

Gun in hand, he would strut ato tha deck shouting: "I'm in competer" and threatening to shoot k and Gabl.

Aftempts to mollify him were valling, and Doris backed him, is the others: "Paul knows what h doing." Paul Termson, in his added: "I've made up my mind and see it through."

The two 'victims' begged him' to them leave the yacht in the life raft which Termann replied with on ulli tum: "You have ten minutes time for 'Oigarette." : Gabl Humpert, begged her life on har knees.

Before reaching Barbudos, theil men from Konstanz still had to sp four full days on board. Wunsch . not recovar from his wound, but condition did not deteriorate either. was too frightened to resist. He is

newsment,"I was almost wetting my

Continued on page 15

Klein, still confused, did as by told Termann shot him and Klein; OUR WORLD ovarboard. The body of his gifting

Sales rep takes six months' paid leave to look after disabled person

devote themselves to social work of one

Says Willi Böcker of the company's

Düsseldorf head office: "We are aware

of our social obligations, especially to-

wards groups on the pariphery of our

affluent way of life, and wa try to dis-

could shirk taking an active hand in so-

clal work by making out an annual

cheque to some charitabla organisation.

But that would have been the easy way

"Instead, we prefer to give our staff

time off in which they can actively help

others. Naturally, this causes staff bott-

lenecks, but we try to get along as best

Those who want to accept the compa-

ny's offer need not worry that it will ba

held against them. On the contrary, The

management keeps urging tha staff to

tu a recant mamo circulated among

the staff, Willi Böcker wrote:

"Especially in today's economic uncer-

tainty, people are more dependent on

"As the number of jobless rises, so

does the number of thoso who depend

on tha help and sympathy of people

outside help than evar before.

kind or another.

charge this obligation.

mellifluous verblage.

we can."

uccept the offer.

dieuled by Gabi Humpert, Giestis Wunseh, making him only the month and Xerox staff in Germany sra encouraged to take time off work to. The only one to look up to his ook after others, for up to six months

his girlfriend :Dons, :They have a full pay. thing in common, their layo of Two dazen man and women are eur-Diamond and Elvis Presley. Fieldy doing social work. One is Sylvia Termann later told the commirged Preuss, 32, a salas executive "When you spend the whala day have is looking aftar a 48-yaar-old ing to raggae you just go around the chair-bound spastic in Kassel. bend," hoping to explain his most She sheres the job, at the home of a

ggressiveness. Kassei dergyman whare they all liva,
There came a tima when Tempih s conscientious objector who is and Klain only yelled at each other doing social work in lieu of military serwhen eelebrating the point of nor wee.

tha crew drank their champagner. Karl Kiene, the cripple, bas been livout Termann, which was most huning in Rev. Buss's home for the past

lng for him.

dent years and Joehen Weigandt is
And then the skipper told him in coming there for the duration of his eiwould not give u written testimordian service.
his navigational ability and self Frau Preuss, an elagant woman with something Termann desperalely had the attributes of a go-getter lo tha if ha was to get a job aboard one dough world of salesmanship, has un-chartar boats or eventually buy his declarent to look after spessic Karl yacht for chartening. Kiene for six months, devoting up to 12 Tarmann was now worried aboutours a day to him whan necessary.

future and eo was his girifriand Do. What would make a woman who The court was unable to fully clock like anything but the motherly mine what happened luter — princomforter of the slek exchange the eorbaesuse the Apollonia was moon perstelled for the life of a Saman-Barbados and inacoassible to the flat, if only temporarily?

The whale there were been a minematical and inacoassible to the flat, if only temporarily?

Moreover, there was no similar matter on the part of her employer. available in Germony that could! Rank Xerax has launched an unpreserved as a substituta — but he redented drive in the Federal Republic what could have happened: M.Germany in which staff are given six

what could have happened: On Decambar 13, 1981 (a Sunday) days out ut sea, during which Apollonia easily weathared a gal was Gabi's turn toi fix broakfes which sho did, but not for Termanni Doris because the two were still ask.

When Termann and his gidle later compinined about this to K the unswer was: "You can fix yours broakfast in future ... und in uny you'll be disembarking ut the next? of call."

Pour votre publicité At that time, the vacht was some milias off Barbados.
It was here that Termann forced d'immobilier et de capitaux en Allemagne:

skipper at gunpoint to give him blank signatures which he could us the testimonisis be so despera needed.

Combinaison He later used one of these sig sheets of paper to turn it into so. for DM25,000, which ha claimed f Para anuncios de

inmobiliaria e inversiones en Alemania:

La Gran

Für Ihre Immobilien-

Kombination

in Deutschland:

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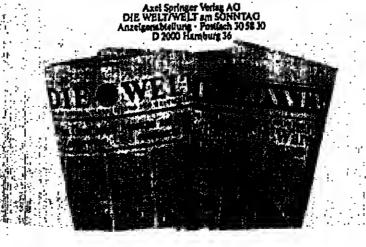
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months leave on full psy if they wish to who have a job and financial

lobs at Rank Xerox are safe, the memo goes on: "t would therefore ba delighted if at least some of our staff ware prepared to offer their belp where it is needed most."

Sylvia Schmirgel-Preuss was among "This goes far beyond lip aervice and those who accepted the offer, though it "Like most other companies, we

> Just seeing Sylvia and Karl next to each other and looking at each other, you know that a deep bond has been forged that goes far beyond a six-month stint of social work.

helper," says sba.

Onea she had decided to help ao individual rather than work for an institutlon, a Church organisation in Berlin (Incidentally, one of Sylvia's customers) put her in touch with Rev. Buss and Karl Kiene.

Far from committing herself on the spot, Sylvin decided to first pay a visit to the minister and his charge in Kassei. decide that sha had found what she was looking for.

came to the crunch and she had to pack her bags in Berlin.

Rev. Buss, who is deeply involved in a drive to piace the ecverely disabled with families rather than have them institutionalised, was delighted to get Sylvia, whom he regards as a windfail.

Asked about what Sylvia really does for Karl when it comes down to brass tacks. Rev. Buss first told me what she does not do: "She doesn't do actual nursing. That's done by Jochen, our conscientious objector."

After a few words about the fact that

was not a spontaneous decision made from one minute to the next.

Says she: "I wanted more than to just pay for the keep of some Third World child. What I wanted was to become parsonally involved, and that's how came to look after Karl."

"Had I opted to work in some institution for the disabled, I would at best have been offered the job of a kitchen

But it took her only a few minutes to

She freely admits, however, that ahe was a bit frightened of the task she had taken upon harself, especially once It

Says he: "Non-professionals see a lot more than professional social workers - quite apart from their deep personal

Sylvia Schmtrgal-Preuca

But what Sylvis does do is every blt as Important: She talks with Karl, goes with him to various authorities, accompanies him on visits to friends and a cearby family where ha lived before he came to Rev. Buss.

She is also there wheo the mioister attends official discussions on his project. in which she has become deeply in-

Asked what would happen once her six months are over and she has to return to her job, Sylvia answered with a singla word: "Sadness."

But she quickly added: "The whole thing won't just be over for me. I'll stay In touch with Karl. After nli, there are such things as a tolephone and a

The Rank Xerox offer was accepted by 23 other staff members.

They now work as ambulance drivers, they accompany severely disabled children to rehabilitation centres or work on the night shift of the telephone counseiling service.

But most, like Sylvia Schmirgel-Preuss, personally look after disabled individuais.

Some of them were unable to austain It for the whole six months and threw in the towei haif-way through.

When returning premuturely from their six-month Samaritan leave, they don't have to account for their action but are simply welcomed back.

But whether they throw in the towel or not they are all changed on their re-

Says Sylvia: "I now see many things In a different light. It hasn't been easy; but I'm glad to be doing it, and I'll be

sad when it ends." Reinhard Voss (Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 January 1983)

Continued from page 14

with fear." And right he was to be frigh-

Termsnn told the two passengers to tell the Barbados police that Klein and Gabl went overboard in a raging storm. were told be would find them any time and, besides, "I can get a hired gun in France for s hundred marks."

The Barbados police ware told the accident story; and though they did not believe it, they had no proof to the con-

Peter Lehmann, the German consul in Bridgetown, Berbados, and an avid yachtsman himself, inspected the yacht's logbook and found that four pages had been doctored and that the weather conditions noted in the logbook were false.

Another yachtsman who on the day of the slieged storm (when Klein and

Gabl were supposed to have been washed overboard) was only 120 miles away from the Apollonia sald that the weather at the time was nice and the sea calm. This was later confirmed by a sateilite photograph.

Wunsch (who was taken to the Intensive care ward at the Barbedos hospital) and Giesen (who was in police custody) were afraid to tell the true story:

It was not until they returned to Konstanz in Iste January 1982 that they told the story to a lawyer who informed the public prosecutor in Bremen, Apollonis's home port.

An arrest warrant was Issued for Tormann, who had also returned home.

It was not until his final statement that Termann said he was sorry for what had happened and threw himself on the mercy of the court, "if that is possible."

> Gerd Sowein (Suddentsche Zeltung, 23 December (482)

